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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1779.

To the FARMERS of PENNSYLVANIA.

AS the Fly, which may be properly called the Wheat Fly, hath made dreadful Havock amongſt the Grain in the Southern States the laſt year, and as it was obſerved to have made its entry into many parts of Pennſylvania, and ſeeing Divine Providence, contrary to the expectations of many and the deſires of ſome, hath ſeen meet to bleſs the labours of the field, and afford a plentiful harveſt, common prudence muſt naturally prompt us as much as poſſible to prevent or avoid the threatening calamity;—for which purpoſe it may be proper to obſerve, that the pernicious effects of the Fly begin to appear ſoon after the Harveſt is got in, the inſect gradually eating its way out, and devouring the ſweeteſt part of the grain for its ſupport, ſo that large ſtacks and looſe heaps of grain, which have unavoidably had a free circulation of air, have been chiefly deſtroyed. An ounce of prevention is ſaid to be worth a pound of cure, which agrees with the "principiis obſta" of the Phyſicians. So that if we are deſirous to prevent the evil, which I believe He who hath ſent the Grain will ſupport us in, it may be neceſſary for the Farmer, on account of his own family as well as of his neighbours and fellow citizens, to attend to the following remarks.—That as the Inſect ſoon begins its miſchievous work, it will be requiſite as ſpeedily as poſſible to have the grain threſhed out clean, and after it is well dried, to procure as many hogſheads or other tight caſks as will contain the grain; on the bottom of the caſk ſtrew a coat of fine lime about half an inch thick, then fill up the caſk with grain, ſtrewing on the top which is to ſtand uppermoſt another layer of lime about an inch thick; then head the caſk up as tight as poſſible, in which ſtate it will remain unhurt a long time. If caſk cannot be had, kiln-drying (ſoon after Harveſt) ſo hot as not to injure the grain, will deſtroy the egg of the inſect in its nidus. A Malt Kiln would be ſuitable for the purpoſe, one of which would ſerve a neighbourhood ſeveral miles round. Or in caſe neither of thoſe two expedients can be attained, depoſiting the grain in tight boxes or binns, covering it with a coat of fine lime, and ſecuring it as much as poſſible from the air, may anſwer. Several experiments have proved the utility of theſe methods, but the ſooner it is begun the better, ſo as to prevent the deſtructive operation of the inſect (in the leaſt degree) which begins its work ſoon after Harveſt.—That the experiments here pointed out are rational, and like to anſwer the end propoſed, may appear from the practice of the people of Leghorn in Italy, where in the walls of the city, at certain diſtances, they have large magazines or repoſitories, in which they preſerve their grain ſound many years, although naturally much ſubject to weavils and other inſects, which by means thoſe repoſitories are not only prevented but deſtroyed, as it is common for the people whoſe grain is infeſted, to have it depoſited therein at a ſmall premium for a certain time, whereby the vermin are killed; after which the grain is taken out, and being fanned, becomes clean and wholeſome. Theſe magazines are built of brick, without any hole or other aperture, except a ſmall one on the top to let the grain down, and another below to take it out, which are conſtantly kept cloſe ſtopped, except on receiving or delivering the grain, *in order to keep out the external air*, to which cauſe the preſervation of the grain is attributed. Air, we know, is an element, without the reſpiration whereof no inſect can ſubſiſt; ſo that by making uſe of a method which may moſt effectually deprive them thereof, we are moſt like to find a remedy againſt their calamitous effects; but probably the moſt infalliible remedy would be for the Farmer to have his grain threſhed, ground, and packed tight in barrels as ſoon as poſſible after Harveſt.

SYLVANUS.

From Rivington's New-York Royal Gazette.

NEW-YORK, July 28.

Copy of a letter from Mr. CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary to the Congreſs, to Commodore Sir GEORGE COLLIER, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Fleet in North-America, together with the anſwer that was returned upon that occaſion.

SIR, *Philadelphia, July 17, 1779.*

I AM directed by the Congreſs of the United States of America to inform you, that they have received evidence that Guſtavus Cunningham, a citizen of America, late Commander of an armed veſſel in the ſervice of the ſaid States, and taken on board a private armed cutter, hath been treated in a manner contrary to the dictates of humanity, and the practice of Chriſtian civilized nations. I am ordered in the name of Congreſs to demand that good and ſufficient reaſons be given for this conduct, or that the ſaid Guſtavus Cunningham be immediately releaſed from his preſent rigorous and ignominious confinement. With all due reſpect, I have the Honour to be,

Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary of Congreſs.*

Admiral or other Command Officer of the Fleet, or Ships of his Britannic Majeſty in the harbour of New-York.

SIR, *Raiſonable, off New-York, 24th July, 1779.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you by direction of Sir George Collier, Commodore and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in America, that he has received the letter you wrote him by order of the Congreſs, reſpecting Guſtavus Cunningham; and I have it in command from the Commodore to ſay, that, not holding himſelf accountable for his conduct to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this country, he is ſtill leſs inclined to anſwer demands when they are made in the uncivil way they appear to him in your letter of the 17th inſtant. He however is pleaſed to bid me inform you, that no priſoners are ever treated (to his knowledge) by the King's Officers contrary to the dictates of humanity; and as it is the practice of civilized nations to puniſh criminals in the uſual courſe of juſtice, Guſtavus Cunningham, whom you enquire after, ſtands in this predicament, and is therefore ſent to England to receive that puniſhment from his injured country, which his crimes ſhall be found to deſerve. I am, Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

JOHN MARR, *Secretary to the Commander in Chief.*

Charles Thomſon, Eſq;

Publiſhed every Wedneſday Morning,
by STYNER & CIST, PRINTERS, in Second-ſtreet,
four Doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
A GERMAN NEWS-PAPER,
INTITULED
Philadelphiſches
Staatsregiſter.

N. B. Advertiſements for the above Paper will be carefully tranſlated and inſerted.

Said STYNER and CIST have for Sale GERMAN ALMANACKS for the Year 1780, by the Hundred, Dozen, or ſmaller Quantity; alſo Engliſh and German School-Books, Stationary, &c. &c.

An Office for the Sale of Real Eſtates, is now opened and kept by the Subſcribers in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the City of Philadelphia, where PETER THOMSON carries on the CONVEYANCING BUSINESS in all its Branches.

ANY perſon having real eſtates to diſpoſe of is deſired to give a true deſcription thereof, and purchaſers may have an opportunity of ſpeedy information by applying to them at the Office aforeſaid, or at the Coffee-houſe twice a day at the uſual hours. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them in placing their money out at intereſt, may be aſſured that they will procure them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage or otherwiſe.

PETER THOMSON will carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the poſſeſſor of deeds, and inform ſuch what will be neceſſary to remedy ſuch defect, upon application. PETER THOMSON,

¶ RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have ſeveral houſes and lots in the city of Philadelphia, and a number of improved and unimproved tracts of land in the States of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and Delaware, to diſpoſe of.

MR. ADAMS, *Harford County, July 18, 1779.*

IT is matter of ſurpriſe to me, and indeed to every other perſon, who is acquainted with the difference ſubſiſting between us, that you perſevere in claiming any right to me, as your *apprentice*. In my reply to your former *advertiſement*, I advanced reaſons, which not only myſelf, but every diſintereſted perſon acquainted with the affair, thought ſufficient to juſtify me in not returning.---It is not without conſiderable reluctance, that I now advance a few more; which your laſt performance obliges me to do.---Not repeating again, your telling me *to go and do for myſelf*, after aſſiſting you and your family out of the reach of the *Britiſh ſavages, &c.* which I reaſonably concluded to be a ſufficient diſcharge, you muſt certainly believe I could not again think of returning to you. *to encounter with difficulties, which indeed were diſtreſſing.* The *difficulties* I mean, were not a cloſe attendance to buſineſs; this I knew was both my duty and intereſt; but, indeed Sir, *a want of the neceſſaries of life, to ſtrengthen me to diſcharge my duty.*---Here you ſay I "*tranſgreſs by inconteſtible evidence.*" But, Sir, I muſt beg leave to tell you, I ſpeak the truth and lie not, and can ſupport it by evidence as inconteſtible as yours.---A certain perſon, who reſided in your houſe as a boarder, can tell you, how frequently they aroſe from table unſatisfied, in order to leave ſome fragments for me.---Perhaps you might not have known this; and I aſſure you, my natural diſpoſition was ſuch, that I was indeed aſhamed to make my complaint either to you, or to authority, for a redreſs; and therefore concluded to exerciſe *patience*, hoping that *Provi ence* would order a way of deliverance for me; and is it not evident that a way was provided both *ſafe* and *honourable*, I having your *ſanction* for my departure. To very little purpoſe indeed, is your propoſing a reward of 100 *dollars* to any who will convey me to you, or to *New-Caſtle*; would it not anſwer your end to ſecure me in *Harford?* No, by no means; here you may depend I ſhall meet with *friends,---friends*, who will eſpouſe the cauſe of your much injured, SAMUEL CUMINGS.

Mr. James Adams, Printer, in Wilmington. ¶

OCTORARA, *July 10, 1779.*

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did, on the 16th day of June laſt, give his Note of Hand unto THOMAS DORSEY, late of Straſburgh Village, for *Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds*, payable in two weeks from the date.---It being in conſideration for a Horſe purchaſed of ſaid Dorſey, which he ſold without fault; but it was afterwards perceived that he was entirely blind in one eye and had been ſo for ſome time before ſold. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons whatever taking any aſſignment on ſaid Note, as I am determined to defend myſelf againſt the payment thereof, by a due courſe of law.

¶ JAMES PORTER.

Philadelphia County, July 21, 1779.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, conſiſting of the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz. Joſeph Galloway's, No. 1, One hundred and five acres, being one third part of Hog-Iſland. No. 2, Twenty-eight acres at the mouth of Schuylkill. No. 3, Ten acres on Boon's Iſland, a dwelling-houſe and barn thereon. No. 4, Five acres adjoining the above, a dwelling-houſe and two hay barracks thereon. No. 5, Eight acres near the ſame. John Roberts's, One hundred acres joining Frederick Beeking, in Lower-Merion townſhip, a houſe, barn, &c. thereon. Alexander Bartram's, No. 1, A lot one hundred feet ſquare, in Southwark, the corner of Third and Shippen-ſtreets, three houſes, a Potter's work-ſhop, kiln, and ſundry buildings thereon. No. 2, a lot in Second-ſtreet, near Chriſtian-ſtreet, in Southwark aforeſaid, forty-ſeven feet front on Second-ſtreet, and two hundred feet deep, one large brick houſe and one frame tenement thereon. John Smith's, Two lots in Queen-ſtreet, in Southwark aforeſaid, fifty-three feet front, and one hundred feet deep, one elegant brick houſe, one frame tenement, and other improvements thereon. David Thompſon's, No. 1, A lot in Southwark, one hundred feet front on Delaware, a wharf, houſe, ſtable, and other conveniences. No 2, A lot in Almond-ſtreet, and diſtrict aforeſaid, twenty-one feet front, and ſixty-ſix feet deep, a frame tenement thereon. John Tolley's, A lot the corner of Second and Chriſtian-ſtreets, in Southwark aforeſaid, forty feet front, and one hundred and twenty feet deep, one brick and ſix frame tenements thereon. Enoch Story's, A ground-rent of three pounds per ann. in Southwark aforeſaid. Arthur Thomas's, A lot in Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, fifteen and a half feet front and ſixty feet deep, on which is a three-ſtory brick houſe. Abraham Carliſle's, A frame building, late his office, in the Liberties aforeſaid, ſtanding on the ground of Jacob Weaver. Henry Younker's, One hundred and ſixteen acres, joining Jacob Neff, in Springfield townſhip. All which will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt next enſuing. The ſales will continue from day to day until the whole is diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be forever debarred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE SMITH,)
July 28. THOMAS HALE,) Agents.

Philadelphia, July 27, 1779.

ALL perſons in the States of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Maryland and Delaware, that have received Continental Hides, either in exchange or to be tanned, for which they have not ſettled with the ſubſcriber, or ſome other perſon acting immediately under his direction, are once more requeſted to call upon him, at his office, in Philadelphia, where he will attend during the month of Auguſt next, to adjuſt and finally ſettle all accounts in his department.

As he has reſigned his office of Commiſſary General of Hides, they cannot expect any other advertiſement from him.

GEORGE EWING,

¶ Commiſſary-General of Hides.

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

THE noted TAVERN, on Lancaſter road, known by the name of *The Spread Eagle*, with ninety acres of land, twelve or fourteen whereof watered meadow, two large orchards, one of them grafted fruit, about ſix or ſeven years planted; the upland lately limed; with a tan-yard thereon, the bark and mill-houſe ſtone, lately built. For the particulars of ſale, apply to JACOB HINKLE, living on the premiſes. ¶

Bridgetown, Cumberland County, July 24, 1779.

THIS day was committed to gaol, a certain BENJAMIN GARRETSON, who ſays he is a deſerter from Col. ISAAC SHREVE, of the ſecond Jerſey regiment, and Capt. Cummings's company, who is deſired to ſend and take him away, by

m 1 w. JOHN SOULLARD, Gaoler.

Warrington Townſhip, York County, July 17, 1779.

WHEREAS my wife ESTHER hath eloped from my bed and board, on Tueſday, the 13th day of July inſtant, out of ſtubbornneſs, and I have great reaſon to believe ſhe will contract debts; I therefore forewarn all and every perſon or perſons not to credit her for any ſum whatſoever on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her. WILLIAM KENNEDY. ‖ 5 W.

JOHN DIAMOND, ROPE-MAKER, in Market-ſtreet, above Sixth-ſtreet, the houſe formerly occupied by Thomas Tiſdell, Rope-maker, deceaſed, makes and ſells, wholeſale and retail, viz. Sewing, whipping, ſeine and blocking TWINE; log, deep-ſea, and hand lead lines; fiſhing lines of all ſorts; bedcord, ſacking-bottom lines, leading lines, jack lines, plow-traces, halters, &c. Conſiderable allowance made to thoſe who buy to ſell again. ‖ 2 M.

GIBRALTAR, *February* 20.

AN extraordinary circumſtance happened here lately: A ſmall ſhip under Engliſh colours caſt her anchor here in the evening, cloſe to two brigs laden with proviſions for the garriſon; as it was a rough ſea-wind, and the evening came on a-pace, ſhe could not be eaſily got at for examination. In the night ſhe boarded the two brigs, and ran out to ſea with them; but two men who made their eſcape in a ſkiff giving information of the matter, the Enterprize and Montreal, two frigates, were ordered out for a purſuit; unfortunately, however, they were too late, for ſhe had got ſafe off with her prizes, and the frigates were obliged to return without them.

Madrid, April 20. Our grand fleet is ſtill in the port of Cadiz, and although the preparations do not in the leaſt ſlacken, the deſtination of this fleet is not known, nor have they ſailing orders yet; but the continual run of couriers between this Court and France makes it imagined that ſome important negotiation is upon the carpet.

Paris, May 7. The Marquis de la Fayette is going back to America, and will be accompanied by 1500 choſen men, all officers and ſubalterns, who, on their arrival, will be diſperſed in the different regiments of the United States, in order to perfect them, with all poſſible ſpeed, in the military diſcipline.

LONDON.

May 18. Yeſterday Sir Charles Hardy hoiſted his flag on board the Victory man of war, of 100 guns, he being appointed Commander in Chief of the grand fleet, part of which is dropped down to St. Helen's, and the reſt will ſail from Spithead in a few days.

It is confidently reported that Sir Hugh Palliſer will ſucceed Admiral Harland, who has reſigned his command in the grand fleet, and that he will ſet off with the Admirals Digby and Darby, for Portſmouth, in the courſe of this week.

An expreſs from Torbay, dated Saturday noon, ſays, that Admiral Arbuthnot was ſtill lying with the fleets in that place, and in all likelihood would remain there ſome time, as the weſt and ſouth-weſt winds generally prevail at this time of the year.

Yeſterday Admiral Sir Charles Hardy was preſent at the levee at St. James's, when he had the honour of a conference. Sir Charles afterwards took leave of his Majeſty, and yeſterday evening he ſet out for Portſmouth, in order to take upon him the command of the grand fleet, which is ordered out to ſea immediately.

On Tueſday laſt Sir Robert Harland reſigned the command of the fleet. The reaſons he gave in his letter of reſignation to the Lords of the Admiralty were, that he was to have two officers in command under him (Admirals Digby and Darby) whoſe ideas of diſcipline were ſo different from his own, he could not expect any other obedience or treatment from them, than what Admiral Keppel had met with from Sir Hugh Palliſer.

Orders are gone to ſtop Admiral Arbuthnot from proceeding to America. He was in Torbay with his whole fleet when the laſt adv ces came from him. The reaſon for ſtopping him is, the fleet cannot be ſpared; they are wanted for our home defence. Except this fleet, there are not four ſhips of the line ready for ſea. All the ſhips at Portſmouth were ſtripped to fit out Admiral Arbuthnot. And if the Admiralty were ordered to fit out ten ſhips of the line to-morrow, they could not do it in four weeks.

It is confidently reported that Sir Hugh Palliſer is to have the command of a ſquadron of ſhips this ſummer, and that Captain Bazely will go in the ſame ſhip with him as before.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Major-General James Robinſon to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's province of New-York, in America, in the room of Major-General Tryon.

Monſ. la Mothe Piquet ſailed from Breſt on the 8th inſtant, with two ſhips of 84 guns, two of 74 guns, one of 60 guns, four frigates, about twenty merchant ſhips, and about 2500 French troops, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, all for Rhode Iſland. Mr. John Adams, and other Americans who were in France, are gone on board the fleet. At the ſame time ſailed from Breſt ſeven more ſhips of the line, who are to ſee this fleet ſafe to a certain latitude, and then to return. Twenty-five more ſhips of the line are now lying at ſingle anchor in Breſt water, ready to put to ſea on a moment's notice. This intelligence is dated from Paris the 6th of May.

DUBLIN, *April* 6.

Though we ſhall ſeem to be ſomewhat relieved, by Great-Britain taking into her pay ſuch of our troops as are now out of the kingdom, (the expence of which is above 63,000l. a year) yet our keen-eyed politicians are of opinion, "This act of grace proceeded more from neceſſity than tenderneſs." The Engliſh miniſtry, having loaded us with more of their political pets, or penſioners, than we could feed and cloath, were perhaps afraid of ſtriking many of them off our longitudinal liſt, as it would be letting them looſe on the public, or probably forcing certain of them to flouriſh on the ground of an oſtenſible patriotiſm. By this they might grow troubleſome, or retard the wheels of government, in their courſe to national proſperity! It is therefore ſuppoſed, it appeared more eligible to adminiſtration to continue them in place, and pay as mercenaries, by thruſting part of the troops, which a late augmentation entailed upon us, into the Engliſh eſtabliſhment. Hence it is the opinion of many, "That this relaxation took not place from a tenderneſs to this country, but from our inability to ſupport them, under a rapidly ſinking revenue, and declining manufactures." Are we not, without thoſe troops (in our wake) ſcrewed up to the utmoſt reach of our finances, or rather above them? Even as we are, it is well, if when our Parliament ſhall meet we hear not of incurred arrears to be provided for. Dance who may, poor Ireland muſt pay the piper.

The liberty given us to plant Tobacco, and export the ſame to England, ſhews clearly that the Britiſh Miniſtry deſpair of regaining their American poſſeſſions, particularly the provinces of Virginia and Maryland, by which the tobacco trade will be loſt to England, totally monopolized by France; from which kingdom, England will be obliged to import that commodity, on which the French would, no doubt, lay a heavy duty: This, and an apprehenſion that the revenue on tobacco might ſuffer, (it now producing 220,800l. annually) is the reaſon why they have granted us the favour.

A correſpondent thinks the oppreſſed Iriſh ſhould finally unite againſt the importation and conſumption, not only of all wearables manufactured in Great-Britain, but alſo of every other foreign manufacture they can poſſibly do without, ſuch as hard ware, cheeſe, beer, porter, &c. ſo laudable a ſcheme, univerſally adopted, and ſteadily perſevered in, muſt be productive of the happieſt conſequences to this impoveriſhed kingdom, and might, at laſt, bring our haughty fellow-ſubjects of Britain a little to reaſon.

April 27. Yeſterday, purſuant to notice iſſued by the High Sheriffs of the city, a numerous body of the aggregate inhabitants aſſembled at the Tholſel, to take into conſideration the moſt effectual method of promoting the trade and manufactures of this country, Reſolved, That from and after the firſt of May next, they would not, directly or indirectly, uſe any of the goods or wares of Great-Britain, which can be manufactured in this kingdom. The reſolutions are ſimilar to thoſe entered into by the corporation of the Quarter Aſſembly.

A correſpondent deſires to inform the public, that government is become highly alarmed at the aſſociations generally formed throughout the kingdom againſt the uſe of Britiſh manufactures; which alarm of government, our correſpondent thinks an excellent ſign of ſucceſs.

St. JOHN's (Antigua) July 7.

By a veſſel juſt arrived from Newfoundland we are informed, that the town of St. John, the capital of that iſland, is better than half deſtroyed by a dreadful fire which happened there. All his Majeſty's magazine, arſenal and ſtores are deſtroyed to a large amount.

We hear from home of lamentable diſſenſions amongſt the moſt illuſtrious characters in the navy, with daily reſignations, ſaid to be owing to the acquittal of Admiral Palliſer, and the reſignations of Admirals Keppel and Howe.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 24.

Two twenty gun ſhips are arrived in York River from France, loaded with military ſtores for the uſe of this State; among them are ſixteen braſs cannon, from twenty-four to four pounders, ſeveral howitzers and mortars, with ſhells, bombs, and all the neceſſary apparatus.

Two merchantmen are alſo arrived at the Eaſtern Shore, with valuable cargoes.

Laſt Thurſday were captured and brought into Hampton by the Dean and Boſton Frigates, of thirty guns each, the Enterprize, of ſeventeen guns, and a tender of ſix guns, belonging to the Vigilant, a Britiſh ſhip of war; and yeſterday the priſoners, ſeventy in number, including officers, were brought to this city under a proper guard.

BOSTON, July 22.

Laſt week arrived at a ſafe port, a ſloop with about 200 puncheons of rum, prize to the privateer brig Active, Capt. Hallet.

Tueſday laſt arrived ſafe in port a prize brig, laden with proviſions.

Since our laſt arrived in port a prize ſhip with 800 barrels of beef, 600 barrels of pork, and 500 barrels of flour, prize to the General Pickering.

The Pilgrim has taken two veſſels from New-York laden with tobacco, bound to Europe, a ſhip and a ſloop, both valuable prizes; the ſhip arrived lately at a ſafe port. The Pilgrim has captured 3 other veſſels ſince ſhe left port.

Friday laſt arrived here a ſloop from Rochelle, in France. She ſailed from thence the 10th of May, with ſeveral others, under convoy of ſix ſail of the line, five frigates, and a number of tranſports, with about 8000 troops on board, ſaid to be bound to join the Count d'Eſtaing; if ſo, we may ſoon expect to hear of ſome naval manœuvre in the Weſt-Indies, if the hurricanes don't prevent.

We are authoriſed to inform our readers, that the delegates from the ſeveral towns in this State, convened at Concord the 14th inſt. have, *with unexampled unanimity*, determined on A GENERAL LOAN TO GOVERNMENT, A PUNCTUAL PAYMENT OF TAXES, and a GRADUAL REDUCTION OF PRICES.

A correſpondent's compliments to General Tryon and Sir George Collier, would inform them, leſt they might have forgot, that the towns in England, as well as America, are made of materials which are liable to be conſumed. It is an indiſputable fact, when the law of retaliation (which we have hitherto mercifully deferred) takes place, *two or three men only* will effect more at burning in Great-Britain, than an army of 100,000 men can in America.

While we have been amuſed with reports of a pacification, and that a treaty was opening at London, through the mediation of Spain, our enemies are determined to try the fortune of another campaign, or rather a predatory war, which they are carrying on with leſs humanity than ever, and in which they are endeavouring to fulfil the denunciation of the Britiſh commiſſioners, that we ſhould feel all the extremities of war. A proper ſpirit on our part may make them repent this experiment.

We are well informed, that a number of Britiſh officers, employed in the late expedition up the North-River, in which they took our little fort La Fayette, and built the fortification on Stony-Point, upon their return to New-York boaſted that they had taken one fortreſs from the Yankies, and built another, which *the Devil himſelf could not take*.

The accounts from Connecticut agree, that the behaviour of the invaders of that State have in every inſtance of cruelty manifeſted themſelves to be *truly Britons*.

Sunday arrived at a ſafe port a brig laden with ſalt, prize to the General Stark privateer.

FISH-KILL, July 29.

Our gallant Light-Infantry, who, under the brave and intrepid General Wayne, have gained immortal honour, by ſtorming the Britiſh garriſon at Stony-Point, were compoſed of drafts from each State. The firm coolneſs with which they marched up to the attack of what our enemies ſtiled the *American Gibraltar*, was never exceeded by any troops whatever, ancient or modern, and cannot be ſufficiently extolled. The officers and men were even emulous to go upon the *Forlorn Hope*, which was decided by lot, when one Gentleman, diſappointed in that command by the lots favouring his neighbour, expreſſed himſelf as a child of misfortune from the cradle, while the other bounded from the ground with joy. They proceeded without a bullet in their pieces, or a whiſper in their mouths, till getting over the abbatees, and ſcrambling up the precipices, the enemy called out, "Come on, ye damn'd rebels, come on." Some of the brave fellows ſoftly anſwered, "Don't be in ſuch a hurry, my lads, we'll be with you preſently." It was upwards of twenty minutes from the time the firing from the fort began, to the ſurmounting of the parapets; beſides the enemy were fully prepared, as appears by an orderly book, wherein directions were given that night at nine o'clock, for the garriſon to man the walls and lay on their arms; the place was carried by the pure bravery alone of nine hundred aſſailants, againſt a garriſon of upwards of ſix hundred, overcoming every obſtruction and reſiſtance! But if the courage exhibited in the aſſault is not to be ſet forth adequate to their merits, what pen can depict their humanity and benevolence, which are the inſeparable attendants of true magnanimity? Although they entered the fort with the full reſolution of putting every man to the ſword, ſpurred on by their ardor, by their reſentment of former cruel bayoneting, which many of them had experienced, and ſtill more by the recent, the ſavage barbarity of burning unguarded towns, of inſulting and even deflowering defenceleſs women, and reducing to the laſt diſtreſs the innocent and the helpleſs; yet the cry of, "Mercy! Mercy! dear Ame-"ricans! Mercy! Quarter! brave Americans! Quar-"ter!" diſarmed their reſentments in an inſtant; inſomuch, that even Col. Johnſon, the Commandant, has freely and candidly acknowledged, that not a drop of blood was ſpilt unneceſſarily.----Bluſh! Oh Britain, bluſh! To what a depth art thou now ſunk! Go on, make bonfires of the ſacking villages, until fell retaliation open your eyes with a vengeance, and make you repent in tears of blood! But a Britiſh American ſtill feels for you, notwithſtanding all that you have done, and even now wiſhes that other tears, if poſſible, might expiate thy crimes! Yet alas! what elſe can waſh out the ſtain of your Eaſt-India, your Weſt-India, your American murders! You yourſelves have acknowledged this war to be unjuſt, both in its commencement and its proſecution, by your too late and untimely offers. What then remains? You pretend now to be our enemies on account of that, which your own act in caſting us off tacitly confirmed long ago: Confirm then our Independence publicly too, execute juſtice upon the authors of this horrid and infernal war, and then, for the ſake of the virtuous which remain among you, and from the memory of the ſoil from whence the Tree of Liberty was tranſplanted, we may yet ſhake hands as friends, and you may yet reap thoſe emoluments from our benevolence, which you can never acquire by force.

About ten days ago, the enemy burnt two meeting-houſes, two barns and twenty-ſix dwelling-houſes in Bedford, and between Bedford and Kingſtreet, in this State, many of which were good buildings. Two of the houſes firſt burnt were the property of Lewis M'Donald, a Tory, ſent off to the enemy ſome time ago.

We hear that the Savages and Tories, a few days ago, burnt ſeveral houſes at Pinpach and Minſink. We have but imperfect and contradictory accounts of this affair; but it is reported, that ſeveral of the Indians have been killed by the militia, and that ſome of our people are likewiſe killed.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1779.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the State-houſe in Philadelphia, from the ninth day of Auguſt next until the firſt day of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts, of which Officers and others having Accounts depending with this Common-wealth are requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper vouchers and accounts.

JOHN LACEY, jun.
J. GARDNER,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
SAMUEL DALE.

N. B. The Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants are requeſted to be punctual in ſending to the Committee certificates under their hands and ſeals, with the proper vouchers of the ſeveral ſums of money by them advanced to the recruiting officers. 3 w.

Potts-Town, Auguſt 2, 1779.

WHEREAS Robert Dill, A. C. I. has ſet up a public advertiſement in this town, accuſing us of propagating and ſpreading a report of his having ſold Continental Salt out of the ſtore: This is therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never ſaid he ſold *Continental Salt*, but that he, the ſaid Dill, ſold ſalt out of the *Continental Store*, is what we ſaid and can juſtify. ¶ DETERICK MATTEY, ADAM CRACKNER.

FOR SALE,

LYING on both ſides of *Licking Run*, in the county of *Fauquier*, 30 miles from *Fredericksburg*, and about 26 from *Dumfries*, a tract of land containing 2360 acres, of which, by computation, between 3 and 400 are low grounds. There are 160,000 corn, and as many tobacco hills now in crop, beſides fields of ſmall grain and for paſture, ſo that twenty hands may be put on the plantations to advantage; 25 acres of the low grounds are in timothy and clover. This land is well adapted to all kinds of crops which the climate will admit of. There are five good tobacco houſes, and one indifferent one, a dwelling-houſe with four rooms, an overſeer's houſe, negroe quarters, near 80,000 bricks burnt, and a conſiderable quantity of timber in place for carrying on a tolerable large building. The land will be ſhewn by Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, living on the premiſes, and terms known of HUGH NELSON.

York, Virginia, July 20, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a General Meeting of the Commiſſioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be held in their Chamber, at the Court-houſe, on Saturday, the 14th inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to take into conſideration, and proceed againſt ſuch Collectors of the Public Taxes, as ſhall then appear delinquents, agreeable to the laws of this State. *By Order of the Board*,

¶ GEORGE HONEY, Jun. Clk.

Auguſt 1, 1779.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, out of the houſe of BARNABY OWING, living on Haddonfield road, three miles from Cooper's ferry, one Silver Table-Spoon, marked S. P. A. one Pap-Spoon, marked W. S. five Tea-Spoons, marked S. P. A. 4 marked S. P. Any perſon apprehending the thief and ſpoons, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Spoons only, paid by BARNABY OWEN.

*** It is requeſted that Silverſmiths or others will ſtop the ſaid Spoons, if offered for ſale. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th day of July, a Dutch SERVANT MAID, named *Carolina Boſinger*, alias *Lania*, about 30 years of age, ſhe has loſt one of her eyes, and has a thin ſpare viſage, with black hair, a middle ſized woman, and talks bad Engliſh; had on and took with her 5 ſhort gowns, 2 calico, 1 linen, 1 worſted ſtripe, 1 linen ſtripe, 3 linſey petticoats, 2 white aprons. She was imported ſome years ago, and purchaſed by Peter Miller, living in Northampton, and ſold to John Hiſt, ſold again to George Snider, and ſold again to John Garat, and purchaſed by the ſubſcriber. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ARTHUR BROADES.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 4.

By authentic accounts from the Frontiers it appears, that on the 28th of July a ſmall fort, called Freeland's Fort, about 17 miles from Sunbury, was attacked by about 200 Indians and 100 Whites, who called themſelves Regulars, but are ſuppoſed by ſome to be Tories dreſſed in red regimentals. They were commanded by one M'Donald. There were in the fort about 30 men and 50 women and children. Upon the attack being made, Capt. Hawkins Boone, a very brave and gallant officer, with about 30 men, went to the relief of the fort, but before he got there the fort had ſurrendered, and with the neighbouring houſes was ſet on fire and burnt. M'Donald conſented to let the women and children come away, but it is not yet known what has been the fate of the men. Capt. Boone advanced to the fort and engaged the enemy, but was ſoon overpowered by numbers, and fell gallantly fighting for his diſtreſſed country. Captains Dougherty and Hamilton are alſo miſſing, and 18 of the party. Some priſoners who came from them ſay, that Capt. Boone's and 11 other ſcalps were brought into the fort in a handkerchief before they came away. On the 29th July Northumberland was the frontier, and it was expected the next day that all the people and effects would be removed over to Sunbury. Fort Munſey is evacuated.

On the 3d ult. the ſavages killed three men and took two priſoners, near Lycoming. The 8th they burnt the widow Smith's mills, and killed one man. The 17th they killed two men and took three priſoners, near Fort Brady. The ſame day they burnt Starret's mills, and all the principal houſes in Munſey townſhip. The 20th they killed three men at Freeland's Fort, and took two priſoners; after which the main body attacked the fort, as has been before related. The few people who are left in the county have behaved with a great deal of ſpirit, but the draught that has been made from the frontier counties for the boat ſervice, and other duties on General Sullivan's expedition, has left very few men, compared with their former ſtrength. General Sullivan was at Wyoming when the laſt accounts came away, but as his principal magazine was at Sunbury, and that under a ſergeant's guard until the country people gathered there, it is to be feared this movement in his rear may have ſerious conſequences as to the expedition.———Col. Matthew Smith (a Member of the Executive Council) with a number of brave volunteers, are gone from Paxtang, and other parts of the county of Lancaſter, until they can be ſupported by 600 militia ordered out from Cumberland and Lancaſter. The county of York having for ſome time neglected their militia, and omitted giving their diſtreſſed brethren aſſiſtance on a former occaſion, have not been called upon now. But as there are doubtleſs many brave and humane men in that large and populous county, it is expected that many of them will turn out as volunteers. —We are aſſured that the Executive Council have given all poſſible encouragement to the volunteers who have marched.

Friday laſt arrived here from St. Euſtatia the brigantines Active, Induſtry and Convention, with the ſchooner Speedwell and ſloop Mars—all loaded with rum & ſugar.

Monday laſt arrived here a Privateer Schooner, from New-York, taken by the Boſton Frigate.

The ſame day arrived the ſchooner Swan, Captain Robinſon, in 18 days from Martinique.

Letters by Captain Robinſon adviſe, that the ſquadron under M. de la Mothe Piquet ſailed from Port-Royal, (Iſland of Martinique) the 30th of June, having on board 2500 land forces, in order to attack the Iſland of Grenada. Theſe letters further mention that the Governor and garriſon of that iſland capitulated the 4th of July; that Admiral Byron was returned from St. Kitts, and on the 2d took Gen. Grant with 3 or 4000 land forces, in 37 tranſports, with which he proceeded to defend or retake the Iſland of St. Vincent; he anchored the next day off that iſland, where hearing that the Count d'Eſtaing had ſailed for Grenada, the next day he weighed anchor and purſued them, and having landed his forces at the Gouyave, he offered battle to the French fleet; in the meanwhile General Grant having made three attacks on the French troops, was as often repulſed with loſs. The Count found means to detach five ſhips of inferior force, blocked up the tranſport ſhips, and proceeded in order to give battle with the remainder of his fleet, which was equal in number to the 20 ſhips under Admiral Byron's command, but rather inferior in the number of guns. The ſhock was violent and bloody. The Count's ſhip in particular ſuffered more than any of the others, but he kept his wind. As the Engliſh ſhips were obliged to retire five miles to leward, none doubts but the French flag rides triumphant in thoſe ſeas. It was reported that Admiral Byron had loſt five of his ſhips, but as this is not accounted for, it cannot be credited till confirmed by more authentic accounts.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated June 26.

"We have late news from Europe, that all the Northern Powers are united to enſure our independence, and that the King of Pruſſia has entered into the confederacy as mediator between France and England. He will ſupport his arguments by 150,000 troops that he can bring into the field, which I imagine will render them irreſiſtible. The operations in theſe ſeas begin to wear a promiſing aſpect. St. Vincents is taken by a detachment of Count d'Eſtaing's ſquadron. He has lately received an acceſſion of naval ſtrength by the arrival of five ſhips of the line from France, commanded by Monſ. de la Mothe Piquet. A few days ago he ſailed on an expedition to Grenada, which I am confident by this time has capitulated.

"Admiral Byron, returning from a cruize, was much ſurprized to hear of the capture of St. Vincents, and ſailed from St. Lucia yeſterday morning with 2000 troops, in order to retake it; he is entirely ignorant of the expedition formed for the reduction of Grenada."

Extract of a letter from the ſame place, dated July 8.

"It ſeems poſitive that all the powers of Europe have conſpired to eſtabliſh our independency. Nothing but our own miſconduct can counteract their good intentions. By the interference of Ruſſia and France, peace is reſtored to the Emperor and King of Pruſſia. By the mediatory influence of the Court of Verſailles, the differences that ſubſiſted between Ruſſia and the Porte are finally ſettled, and ſatisfactorily adjuſted. A ſpirit of true philoſophy ſeems to have introduced itſelf at Courts, which inclines Princes to prefer the happineſs of their ſubjects, by conſulting their peace and tranquility, to the ſplendid proſpects of military fame. The King of Pruſſia, that ſcourge of nations, whoſe aſpiring views have ſpread depopulation and diſtreſs throughout an empire, ſeems to have awoke from the illuſive dreams of ambition, and wiſhes to attone for the miſeries he has cauſed to mankind. He is now an Advocate for univerſal peace, and has entered conjointly with Spain into the mediation of the diſputes between Great-Britain, France and America."

Extract of a letter from the ſame place, dated July 10.

"We have no accounts as yet from the fleets. It is certain that they have been in ſight of each other for ſome days paſt. If Count d'Eſtaing has all the ſucceſs that we have reaſon to imagine he ſhould have from his ſuperiority of force, it will have an excellent effect in bringing the war to a ſpeedy iſſue, &c."

Laſt Saturday the Britiſh priſoners, who were taken at Stony Point, arrived in this city, and were lodged in the new jail.

DIED, on Saturday night laſt, Mr. ISAAC SHOEMAKER, ſon of Mr. JOHN SHOEMAKER (Miller) aged 24 years. His amiable diſpoſition rendered him a dutiful child, an agreeable companion, a ſincere friend and affectionate huſband---he lived beloved and died lamented by all thoſe who had the happineſs of his acquaintance. On Monday his remains were interred at the family burying-ground in Cheltenham Hundred, attended by a great and reſpectable number of people.

Laſt Monday the Election of a Committee for the City and Liberties came on; at which were the greateſt number of voters ever known on ſuch an occaſion, and the election was carried by the moſt reſpectable majority that this city ever was witneſs of. The following gentlemen were returned as duly elected:

Blair M'Clenaghan, Jonathan B. Smith, William Moore, northern liberties, James Budden, William Hollingſhead, Dr. James Hutchinſon, Andrew Doz, Samuel Wetherill, jun. Capt. Joſeph Stiles, William Moulder, William Will, Wm. Colliday, Jacob Shriner, Timothy Matlack, James Wharton, John Shee, Thomas Cuthbert, ſen. Emanuel Eyre, Major Alexander Boyd, John Smith, Southwark, Paul Coxe, John M'Culloch, carpenter, Benjamin Paſchall, Preſley Blackſtone, Cadwalader Dickinſon, Andrew Caldwell, William Thorne, James Milligan, George Pickering, Michael Shubart, Frederick Hagner, Ephraim Falconer, David Rittenhouſe, Thomas Paine, Thomas Fitzſimons, Thomas Caſdrop, Owen Biddle, Col. William Bradford, Col. John Rice, Thomas Shields, Capt. George Reinhart, Matthew Irwin, Capt. George Ord, Thomas Leiper, James Skinner, George Schloſſer, Jacob Graff, ſen. Charles W. Peale, Col. Robert Aliſon, Robert Smith, hatter, John Kling, Peter Wikoff, William Robinſon, Southwark, Capt. Warwick Coats, jun. Capt. Richard Saltar, William Jackſon, Walnut-ſtreet, George Henry, Joſeph Marſh, David Pancoaſt, Joſeph Carſon, merchant, Andrew Burkhart, Major Joſeph Kerr, Philip Bœhm, Samuel M'Lean, Jared Ingerſoll, Benjamin Eyre, Captain James Craig, Hugh Hodge, jun. Thomas Willis, William Semple, William Bonham, Iſaac Cooper, James Hood, Anthony Cuthbert, Anthony Leckner, Thomas Leaming, Lewis Farmer, Derrick Peterſon, Thomas Irwin, William Tharpe, Nathaniel Donnell, Capt. William Brown, Francis Ferris, George Woelper, James Rowan, James Dundas, Joſeph Falconer, Baltzar Steinford, Robert Aitkin, Charles Syng, Alexander Quarrier, Lambert Wilmer, William Smith, druggiſt, William Heyſham, Capt. William Price, Francis Hopkinſon, Lazarus Stow, Jedediah Snowden, James Hunter, tallow-chandler, Adam Fouike, James Pickering, Edward Poe, David M'Culloch, Robert Knox, Andrew Kennedy, Jeremiah Fiſher, Thomas Britton, Frederick Phyle, William Peltz, Samuel Young, William Van Phul, John Barker, Robert Barnhill, Nicholas Weaver, Iſaac Rouſh, Thomas Humphreys, Philip Hall, Frederick Shinkle, Peter Brown, William Richards, ſkinner.

On caſting up the votes the numbers were

For the above Gentlemen,	- -	2115
For a Contrary Ticket	- -	281
Majority	-	1834

As the name of William Henry, Eſq; Chairman of the late Committee, is not in the preſent liſt, it may be proper to mention, that he, being Lieutenant of the city, had requeſted his name might be omitted, as the duty of his office required his cloſeſt attention.

N. B. The Independent Conſtitutional Ticket was graced with the Arms of the Alliance.

*** The Committee elected on Monday laſt are requeſted to meet at the College-hall, at five o'clock this afternoon.

The following Articles are taken from Gaine's and Rivington's New-York papers, of July 26 and 28.

LONDON, May 18.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has offered the King of Great-Britain the aſſiſtance of 20 ſail of the line and ſix frigates for three years, and 20,000 troops for the American war upon very low terms, if England will cede Minorca to Ruſſia. It is ſaid the offer has been accepted, and that the treaty will be put in immediate execution.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 26.

In the committee of ſupply Lord North moved for the ſum of 60,000l. for the uſe of loyal American refugees. He had taken care he ſaid to grant penſions to the ſufferers under the above deſcription, with as ſparing a hand as he could; the grant juſt now moved for, however, increaſed 3000l. ſince laſt year; but at preſent it was likely to diminiſh. Such Americans as had fled from Georgia, and were ſupported here by the national generoſity, had returned home, and conſequently the claims in future would not be ſo great.

May 30. Letters from Utrecht inform us, that they have received advice from Conſtantinople that the differences between the Porte and the Court of Ruſſia were terminated on the following conditions:

1. On the Porte's acknowledging the independence of the Crimea, and allowing Schin Gueray to be their Chief, the Court of Ruſſia are to withdraw their troops from that peninſula.

2. A free navigation is to be allowed on the Black Sea, but the ſize of the ſhips is to be aſcertained and fixed, which is not to be exceeded by any means.

Thoſe who wiſh to be properly informed on the preſent naval conteſt, ſhould pay particular attention to that part of Sir Hugh Palliſer's defence, where he proves the moſt palpable contradictions in the teſtimonies of the two Admirals, as well as thoſe of Captains Windſor, Berkley, and Lieut. Bertie,—by oppoſing to them that of Captain Marſhall, of the repeating frigate, and his officers, whom the Commander in Chief ſo highly extolled for their accuracy and punctually. This throws a light on the ſubject, that cannot fail to convince every diſpaſſionate man, that the moſt infamous arts have been made uſe of to diſhonour a brave and worthy character!

Mr. Keppel will ſtand in a new light with the public, after they have given a diſpaſſionate peruſal to the Vice-Admiral's defence; nor will Rear Admiral Campbell, if he has a ſingle feeling left, find himſelf ſo perfectly at eaſe as to the part he has taken in this *honourable* proſecution of a brave and high ſpirited officer.

The whole defence of Sir Hugh Palliſer, delivered yeſterday on his trial in Portſmouth harbour, is allowed by all that heard it to be the moſt elegant and ingenious compoſition that ever was offered on ſuch an occaſion.

The *Victory's log book* muſt now be proved the moſt erroneous nautical record that ever was kept, or the Admiral will inevitably fall on a lee ſhore, after every art and precaution that he has made uſe of; for while the Commander in Chief ſwore point blank he meant to renew the engagement the evening of the 27th of July, HIS OWN LOG BOOK gives him the lye direct, by recording "that they were making preparations for renew-"ing the action THE NEXT MORNING."

May 31. By a letter from Holland we are told, that, at the requeſt of Sir Joſeph Yorke, our Ambaſſador there, an embargo is laid on all ſhips bound to St. Euſtatia, or to any part of America, ſome of which were found to be loaded with arms, ammunition, ſalt-petre, &c.

It is determined in the Britiſh cabinet to attack and ſeize all Dutch ſhips laden with naval ſtores for France, notwithſtanding their convoy, and to hazard a war, rather than ſuffer the enemy to be amply ſupplied through that quarter.

Lord Sandwich lately declared to the King, that retiring from the Admiralty would give him pleaſure; to which his Majeſty replied, "But, my Lord, it would give "me pain; your conduct has ſatisfied thoſe who are beſt "judges of it, and in ſo doing has ſatisfied me. De-"pend on my protection."

The gallant Sir James Wallace is appointed Commander of a Squadron of ſix frigates, to cruize between the Bahama Iſlands and the Capes of Virginia.

Arrived the Pallas frigate, and Cabot and Fortune ſloops of war, from Jerſey. Alſo the Poland, Cameleon, Greyhound, Quebec, and Ambuſcade men of war, from the Downs; alſo the Hind man of war, with twenty ſail of tranſports, having on board 5000 German troops from Stade, deſtined for America.

On Sunday night laſt at nine o'clock, died at his houſe at Knightsbridge, in the 83d year of his age, his Grace John Duke of Rutland, Marquis of Granby, and Earl of Rutland; Baron Roos of Hamlake, Truſbut, and Belvoir; Baron Manners of Haddon; Knight of the Garter, and one of his Majeſty's Privy Council.

June 1. The grand fleet will not ſail from Spithead till the return of Admiral Derby's Squadron from convoying the New-York fleet to a certain latitude, which is expected about the latter end of June.

The camp on the ſhore of Breſt water is to contain 46,000 men. That near Cherburg, 8000; that at St. Maloes, 10,000; another near Dunkirk, of 5000; and there are 8000 troops in the town of Rochfort.

A letter received yeſterday at Lloyd's coffee-houſe, dated May 29, mentions, that Admiral Arbuthnot was ſailed from thence for New-York, together with his Majeſty's ſhip Surpriſe, with the fleet for Newfoundland.

SAVANNAH (in Georgia) July 15.

On Sunday evening laſt Commodore Sir James Wallace, Commander in Chief of the fleet to be employed in the ſouthern diſtrict of America, arrived off the coaſt from England, in his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment, of 50 guns.

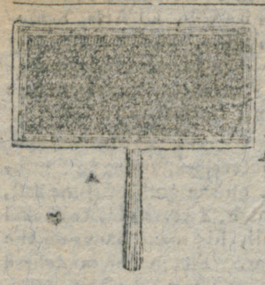
Sir James Wallace, on his paſſage, took the General Arnold, mounting 18 ſix pounders, having 95 men, from Newbury, on a cruize, off Portugal; and a brigantine, bound from Philadelphia for St. Euſtatia, commanded by Captain Ever.

NEW-YORK, *July 26.*

Tueſday morning laſt the privateer cutter Retaliation, Captain Leader, returned here from a cruize. The following particulars of an action he had laſt Sunday week, taken from the Log-book:

"On Sunday Morning the 18th, at 4 A. M. being then off the capes of Delaware, ſaw a ſail to N. E. by E. ſtood towards her, and gave chace; at 8 it falling calm, out all ſweeps in order to come up with her (ſhe having all her ſails ſet endeavouring to eſcape us) at 11 fired ſeveral ſhot from our bow-chaces to bring her to, but to no purpoſe, ſhe ſtill continuing to ſtand from us under Engliſh colours: at 1 P. M. came up with and ſpoke her, proved to be the brig Hibernia, Captain Collins, from Philadelphia, mounting 14 four and 2 ſix pounders between decks: at half paſt 1 began a very hot and ſevere engagement, which continued without intermiſſion till half paſt 5, at which time both veſſels being very much ſhattered in ſails and rigging, and the Cutter having no wind to command her, they wore ſhip and bore away from us, we having received a ſhot betwixt wind and water, and a great deal of water in the hold, prevented us from giving chace for ſome time, which we did as ſoon as the leak was ſtopt; but being very light breezes, we having our top-maſt and main-top-ſail ſhot away, gave her an opportunity to eſcape us. During the engagement our men behaved with the greateſt bravery. Our loſs was, 2d Lieut. Boatſwain, and Sail-Maker killed; 1 Prize Maſter, and 7 men wounded, 4 of whoſe wounds it is expected will prove mortal."

The Enterprize privateer brig, Capt. Jolly, of 16 guns, of this place, was taken the 18th inſt. by the Boſton and Deau frigates, and the captain and all the crew but one (who concealed himſelf below) taken out, and 15 of the rebels put on board the brig in order to carry her to Philadelphia; but on the 20th the Mercury, Capt. Campbell, of four guns, belonging here, hove in ſight, and after ſeveral hours engagement retook the Enterprize and ſent her in here yeſterday, the conduct of the priſoner on board having greatly contributed thereto.



WOOL CARDS,

Eſteemed equal to Engliſh Cards, MADE and SOLD, by Wholeſale or Retail, by

Nathan & David Sellers,

In Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Who have for ſale IRON WIRE of various Sizes, ſuitable for Hooks and Eyes, Hair-pins, Binding-wire, Knitting-needles, &c. &c. Conſiderable Allowance is made to thoſe who purchaſe Cards by Wholeſale.

PAPER-MOLDS

Of all Kinds, and other Wire-work ſuitable for Paper-makers, Millers, &c. made in the neateſt and beſt Manner by the ſaid NATHAN SELLERS.

THE Drawing of the Second Claſs of the United States Lottery being finiſhed, the Managers are getting the Prize Liſts printed with all poſſible expedition, and will forward the Tickets for the Third Claſs to the different States, with the Liſts, when compleated.

As this and the laſt Claſs are evidently in favour of the Adventurer, the Managers entertain not the leaſt doubt of a quick ſale; they therefore acquaint the public the drawing of the Third Claſs will commence as ſoon as returns can be received from the different Agents.----Tickets will be ready for ſale and renewal in a few days at the office.

The following is a Liſt of the High Prizes drawn in the Second Claſs.

No. 84653, Twenty Thouſand Dollars. No. 34318, and No. 39443, Ten Thouſand Dollars each.

No. 3805, 5017, 9384, 14438, 43328, 70848, 71047, 73994, 88901, and 96569, Five Thouſand Dollars each.

Prizes of One Thouſand Dollars.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
3022	9551	12807	19189	26202	32752	41536	48679	60882	64064	70351	74478	78060	82688	93389
333	54	13531	20037	813	34097	662	52636	61720	780	797	75549	79411	813	95618
4530	778	14328	634	980	35921	729	53089	63004	65040	72360	76123	531	85332	851
5322	912	774	22542	28150	37033	42119	55106	233	67863	73845	882	81679	503	57
902	10552	15315	719	976	38567	43262	515	588	80	74104	77453	82426	88625	96528
9142	975	16010	23770	30044	98	580	57553	715	68104	425	837	52	89288	99110
292	12316	769	24489	32260	39504	46811	60080	90	521					

Prizes of Five Hundred Dollars.

No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
4	6024	14001	20814	25865	31089	36514	42704	50702	56071	64500	70518	78648	86117	93572
737	35	427	975	922	116	65	899	837	72	613	21	99	26	656
299	165	77	21024	23	77	603	43245	65	151	78	717	854	46	709
653	246	588	284	94	229	65	406	999	339	732	807	79050	250	870
719	368	663	398	98	64	789	500	51188	99	95	71447	158	87	989
50	90	706	415	26096	303	853	704	235	492	991	671	336	519	94046
2030	583	14	704	113	471	61	35	304	510	65014	787	53	35	161
249	644	90	801	246	562	79	44023	22	75	38	72223	433	668	208
349	786	919	71	381	79	93	294	32	606	280	446	63	774	590
62	901	59	997	413	810	922	342	514	61	326	87	770	834	98
76	7087	79	22041	629	68	37116	521	17	76	62	507	854	942	877
411	275	15012	78	707	99	68	692	993	98	404	71	80016	86	95278
664	370	372	331	981	970	234	808	52032	740	66011	737	231	87000	456
826	95	84	420	27109	32030	361	79	33	57064	14	65	66	4	552
928	462	578	94	211	51	504	45368	255	80	97	916	680	7	95
67	608	610	537	64	265	642	409	326	89	150	48	866	143	728
89	712	875	675	73	359	61	14	508	349	79	73162	81227	58	853
2082	57	914	718	306	472	821	58	94	717	527	86	331	836	900
164	811	68	29	32	501	997	720	621	811	671	331	461	925	61
47	98	16512	825	84	721	38005	823	22	58150	807	49	699	88233	56109
70	902	41	23107	865	37	192	42	857	369	999	466	82027	574	60
226	8103	51	56	952	901	227	950	63	610	67162	615	386	92	62
39	8	73	61	28092	33	94	46136	927	36	205	822	515	874	254
328	44	621	90	275	95	589	330	77	55	361	25	811	89172	356
411	337	81	213	479	33141	744	72	92	59099	440	74027	916	99	92
650	78	905	91	94	87	937	402	53049	166	75	48	95	437	437
832	475	34	386	558	390	59	42	140	248	517	128	83020	57	571
79	576	57	91	624	437	39174	877	329	598	27	36	36	527	631
946	813	17073	422	85	510	393	47025	30	919	664	83	194	638	724
48	9159	82	75	762	622	490	168	95	60054	727	281	379	768	927
3121	484	148	563	828	32	603	278	537	204	826	382	415	895	86
476	613	260	627	966	40	9	408	54	371	57	551	527	90073	97344
538	800	419	69	81	45	702	730	67	584	93	732	44	209	477
89	10087	511	76	29108	810	856	881	612	96	97	833	605	525	898
974	387	731	86	229	945	40102	972	927	738	68157	82	14	46	962
4033	96	803	838	393	34265	300	48418	54002	61026	270	75609	776	93	98416
57	11143	10	940	417	331	66	43	145	35	442	908	810	91176	58
248	221	28	24063	502	401	499	663	71	640	87	76058	68	315	552
72	50	18001	179	46	44	607	797	218	67	519	77	981	589	92
360	361	53	214	62	630	89	889	55	967	44	157	84179	687	761
417	753	226	419	835	825	41044	919	63	70	55	397	91	746	854
543	853	654	21	954	92	57	91	409	62036	96	419	413	47	922
727	12113	736	506	57	35144	459	49041	74	237	804	81	62	857	57
872	48	19137	693	71	213	564	60	530	445	7	540	529	92029	99227
5026	234	390	872	90	27	691	178	625	684	24	609	815	100	77
136	343	444	926	98	326	792	252	753	91	86	988	962	312	373
59	59	710	39	30389	402	913	508	55041	852	955	77005	85179	453	429
293	588	68	25038	547	47	74	605	108	939	61	293	276	505	81
403	970	812	78	61	669	42249	54	34	63322	69004	348	348	29	687
615	13029	20114	281	76	730	85	728	258	738	9	406	90	63	755
19	54	89	321	87	858	508	50192	740	901	42	64	91	681	
41	405	297	97	679	36072	48	98	43	64142	172	790	468	87	
765	565	541	701	941	192	621	235	856	233	228	874	581	979	
900	794	651	97	53	202	37	76	90	342	612	906	824	91	
49	978	778	800	91	431	46	511	946	489	843	19	976	93052	

Philadelphia, July 19, 1779.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE.

IN purſuance of the Reſolve of Congreſs of January the ſecond laſt, reſpecting the Emiſſions of Continental Bills of Credit, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, there have been deſtroyed in this Office, *Two Millions Three Hundred and Forty Thouſand Five Hundred and Thirty One Dollars* of the Emiſſion of May 20th; and *One Million Five Hundred and Twelve Thouſand Two Hundred and Thirty Five Dollars* of the Emiſſion of April 11th.---Amounting in the whole to THREE MILLIONS, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX DOLLARS.

The ſeveral Printers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above advertiſement in their reſpective papers.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treaſurer of Loans.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now SELLING at BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

A NARRATIVE of Colonel ETHAN ALLEN'S CAPTIVITY, from the Time of his being taken by the Britiſh, near Montreal, on the 25th Day of September, in the Year 1775, to the Time of his Exchange, on the 6th Day of May, 1778: Containing, his VOYAGES and TRAVELS, with the moſt remarkable Occurrences reſpecting himſelf, and many other Continental Priſoners of different Ranks and Characters, which fell under his Obſervation in the Courſe of the ſame; particularly the Deſtruction of the Priſoners at New-York, by General Sir William Howe, in the Years 1776 and 1777. Interſperſed with ſome POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS. Written by himſelf, and now publiſhed for the information of the Curious in all Nations.---*Price Ten Paper Dollars.*

When God from Chaos gave this World TO BE,
Man then he form'd, and form'd him TO BE FREE.
American Independence, a Poem. FRENEAU.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the Dozen, Groſs, five Hundred, or one Thouſand, are now ſelling by *Robert Bell*, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Said *Bell* alſo ſells, LITERATURE in all Arts, Sciences and Languages, to thoſe Sentimentaliſts, who are ſo truly ſcientific, as to be perſuaded in their own Minds that the Enjoyment of Books is ſuperior to any Pleaſure ariſing from the Contemplation of Gold, Silver, or Paper Dollars. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, on the 30th of June laſt, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, trots and canters well, has a black mane and tail, his mane hangs on the near ſide; he has been uſed to the collar. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MATTHEW BANES.

WAR-OFFICE, July 26, 1779.

WHEREAS the Board have received information from Colonel Bland, commanding at the Convention Barracks, near Charlotteville in Virginia, that conſiderable deſertions have taken place among the troops of the Convention, many of whom leave the poſt with an intent to rejoin the enemy: All officers in the ſervice of the United States are therefore directed to be vigilant in detecting and apprehending deſerters from thoſe troops. The civil officers in the reſpective States where ſuch deſerters may be found, are earneſtly requeſted to give their aſſiſtance in ſecuring them; and the well affected inhabitants will do eſſential ſervice to their country, by taking into cuſtody all Britiſh deſerters travelling from the ſouthward, and delivering them to the next Commiſſary of Priſoners, or committing them to the neareſt gaol. A practice of adminiſtering the States oath of allegiance to deſerters from the convention troops, and then ſupplying them with paſſes, has heretofore been too prevalent, and productive of very pernicious conſequences, by affording them a ſafe and eaſy method of eſcaping to places in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh army. Thoſe magiſtrates and other officers of juſtice, who have been induced to receive ſuch oaths, and grant paſſes in conſequence thereof, are earneſtly called upon to diſcontinue a practice ſo injurious to the States: And as thoſe paſſes have been obtained merely with a deſign to facilitate their eſcape to the enemy, the ſoldiers poſſeſſed of them are notwithſtanding to be ſecured, and treated as deſerters. They are generally clad in ſhort coarſe linen coats or coatees, and linen overalls; and carry their regimental coats in knapſacks.

The troops under the convention of Saratoga conſiſt of the 9th, 20th, 21ſt, 24th, 47th and 62d regiments, a detachment of the 33d regiment, Lord Balcarriſs's corps, and royal artillery, Britiſh; and of the Brunſwick dragoons, regiments of Reideſel, Barner, Rhetz, Specht, Heſſe Hanau, Heſſian artillery and battalion of grenadiers, German. The regiments and corps are particularized, as the numbers and devices on the buttons of many of their uniforms may tend to diſcover the deſertion of the owners.

By order of the Board,
P. SCULL, Secretary.

The printers of the different States are deſired to inſert this advertiſement in their papers.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, the 25th of May laſt, a dark brown HORSE, 15 hands high, four years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, no brand nor ear-mark. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

† JOHN KNOWLES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, three miles and a half on the Ridge Road, on the 21ſt of this month, a ROAN MARE, about 14 hands high, marked D L. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ FREDERICK DAUBER.

Little-Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, June 28, 1779.

WAS taken on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, and lodged in my hands, a light coloured bay Horſe, about 14½ hands high, 12 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, black mane and tail, ſome white on his hind feet, paces and trots. A Silver Watch, much out of repair. The man from whom the above articles were taken called himſelf James Inman. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold and the money given to the poor of the townſhip.

¶ PATRICK EWING.

CAME to the plantation of GRIFFITH JAMES, in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, the 22d of June laſt, a ROAN MARE, about 14½ hands high. Alſo an IRON GREY COLT, ſuppoſed to be about two years old. The owner or owners are deſired to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ 1 W.

Roxbury townſhip, Morris county, New-Jerſey, June 12, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 14½ high, with a ſtar in his forehead, and two white ſnips, one between his noſtrils, and the other between that and the ſtar, and his right hind leg is white half way up to his ham. Likewiſe a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and a little white on both her hind feet. Thoſe horſes are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſes, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by MICHAEL AUBLE. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, a large BAY MARE, 15 hands high, big bellied, branded with a horſe-ſhoe on both ſhoulders, but appears much plainer on one ſide than the other, ſwitch tail, and not ſhod. Alſo went with her, a black yearling FILLEY, both hind legs white. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and Filley, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH CASSIN. ¶

HEAD OF ELK, *July 17, 1779.*

WHEREAS various reports have been raiſed and propagated to prejudice my character as Deputy Quarter-Maſter, and Deputy Forage-Maſter General to the Eaſtern ſhore of the State of Maryland, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown; let this ſerve to inform ſuch perſons, that if they will declare their allegations to the Quarter-Maſter General, Forage-Maſter General, or any Public Body, properly authoriſed to take notice of the ſame, that though their charges ſhould prove groundleſs (which I truſt will be the caſe) I will thank and freely forgive them, as they may have been impoſed on, or have intended it for a public good. But ſhould they thus ſlanderouſly lurk behind the ſcene, and attack my character in the dark by baſe inſinuations, not daring to ſtep forth and ſupport the charges, they may depend on my uſing my utmoſt endeavour to ſeek them out, and when found, ſhall treat them according to their demerit.

§ H. HOLLINGSWORTH, D. Q. M. G.

WEST-NANTMILL, *July 12, 1779.*

RETAILERS, venders and others, who are in poſſeſſion of Spirituous Liquours within the county of Cheſter, are hereby required to make particular Returns of the ſame, with their reſpective names and places of abode, and pay the Exciſe, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this State. Attendance will be given the 31ſt day of Auguſt and the firſt and ſecond days of September, at the houſe of VALENTINE WEAVER, in the Borough of Cheſter, by

¶ 2 w. SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Collector.

Talbot County, Maryland, July 20, 1779.

FOR SALE,

A BRIG, in the ſubſcriber's yard near Oxford, of about 110 tons burthen; ſhe is now planked up to the wales and will be ready to launch by the firſt of October. The purchaſer may have her pierced for as many guns as he chuſes, and otherwiſe finiſhed to his mind. The materials of this veſſel are good and faithfully put together; her mould is greatly admired, and above all ſhe has the fineſt bottom that the builder, who is ſo famous for conſtructing faſt ſailing veſſels, has ever before formed. For terms apply to Mr. ANTHONY BANNING, at New-town Cheſter, or to HENRY BANNING. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, hearty NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, and has had the Small-Pox; he has been uſed to the Baking Buſineſs, and is a good Workman, or would ſuit to wait on a Gentleman. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 28th of June laſt, out of a lot in this city, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a white ſtroke on his forehead, a few ſaddle marks on his back, and the hair worn off his breaſt with going in the gears. Whoever finds the ſaid horſe in any perſon's cuſtody, either riding or working of him, by giving information to the ſubſcriber, living the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in Arch-ſtreet, ſhall have a Hundred Dollars reward, or for the horſe only Fifty Dollars, paid by JOHN ROUSE. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Robert Jones, near York-Town, in the State of Pennſylvania, a NEGROE man and woman, can ſpeak but very bad Engliſh, ſo as they cannot be well underſtood, but from what can be gathered from their dialect, it is apprehended they left ſome part of Maryland or Virginia about the time the enemy made their laſt excurſion into the ſaid States. Whoever owns the ſaid Negroes, by applying to ROBERT JONES aforeſaid, on his plantation, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholeſale and retail; alſo Engliſh STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ¶ 8 w.

RUN away from his bail, living in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, ſome time in February laſt, one MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a black complexion, black hair, commonly tied behind, and commonly wore whitiſh clothes; he is very talkative, and fond of company and drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Dougherty*, and ſecures him in Cheſter gaol, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Bradford aforeſaid, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 13, 1779. 1 W. JAMES PORTER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1779. THE NUMB. 2565.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1779.

FOR THE *PENNSYLVANIA* GAZETTE.

[NUMBER VI.]

HAVING shewn the impropriety of a connection with *Great-Britain*, it remains that I now more immediately address myself to consider our situation with regard to our new neighbour *France*, and to point out the advantages that must arise from a good understanding with her. And indeed, if, as many good men seem to fear, there are those in these States who are greatly active, by every art, to put mischief between us, surely it becomes the duty of every one who can express a thought upon paper, to endeavour to prevent it. This cannot be better done, than by explaining properly the circumstances and the grounds of the connection, and by endeavouring to keep alive our gratitude and good-will on both sides.

When we take a retrospective view of the situation in which we found ourselves at the commencement of the war, it has been usual to say that we were without arms, without ammunition, and without cloathing; and tho' the repetition of any sett of words must become tiresome, yet these above all others, tho' frequently repeated, may be tolerable, because they are in themselves strong and pithy, and serve to excite our attention to Divine Providence, who has raised us from a low estate to what we now are, an Independent people amongst the nations of the earth. It was a custom established by the ceremonial law amongst the Jews, to repeat, every third year, in the Temple, a kind of recollective confessional, beginning with these words—"My father was a Syrian, ready to perish;" meaning Jacob, who had sent down his sons to buy corn in Egypt. In like manner it may be our language, not every third year, but every year of our lives,—my father was an American, by the formidable armament of Britain, "ready to perish," when he was without the means, and without the skill of war. His only hope was in the Great Director of the affairs of men, that he would be pleased, first, to inspire us with courage and fortitude in our defence—and second, that he would dispose the heart of some foreign power to appear in our behalf.

France was the only power from whom we had any reason to expect assistance; for she alone had the means, or the inclination, to oppose Great-Britain, victori us from a former war, and greatly strengthened in her dominion of the sea. France was the antient and determined enemy of Britain; and though she might not chuse to risk her safety to effect it, yet certainly she would rejoice to see America separated from the dominion of that Island.

While France had not yet interposed in our behalf, what were the alternate tides of our hopes and fears that she might, or that she might not interpose. It was the opinion of many persons, even well-affected to our cause, that she would not interpose: For, said they, she is wise and politic, and Britain has it in her power to bid more for her neutrality, than we can possibly bid for her assistance. All that we can propose to her is a mere negative advantage, the ceasing to be connected with Great-Britain; whereas, on the other hand, Britain has it in her power to offer her settlements in the East-Indies, settlements in the West-Indies, possessions on the coast of Africa, an enlargement of her right to the fisheries on the Banks of Newfoundland, the restitution of Canada, and many particular exclusive advantages of commerce, which cannot be easily enumerated.

These considerations were, I must confess, greatly discouraging; and there were few amongst us who did not look upon it as an equal chance, whether France would or would not appear decidedly in our behalf. It is true every good whig, like the prudent leader of a faithful band, endeavoured to put the best countenance upon the matter, and to speak of it as a thing extremely probable, nay almost certain, that she would decidedly espouse our cause. But I know that those in our councils, who had the best opportunity of knowing the industry of Britain, and the offers she had made, and was about to make to this power, were greatly apprehensive of what might be the issue. It was possible, that in the violence of her resentment to a people, whom not to be able to subdue was greatly irritating to her pride, she might propose even to divide our territory, and to give the one half, as we say in common life, for help to subdue the whole.

Apprehensions of this kind, however in the nature of the circumstances reasonably founded, were considerably removed when we began to perceive, by many evidences, that the affections of the French nation were engaged in our behalf. It was not yet to be discovered whether she would take an active part for us, but there was every reason to believe that she would, by no offers, be induced to take an active part against us.

When, from more confirmed evidences of affections in the people and the Court of France, the Congress were led to entertain the hope of her assistance, it gave a new spring of energy to our exertions. In a declaration of this honourable body to the people of America, July 5, 1775, I do well recollect that sentence, forcible in its impression, and durable in its remembrance, "foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable." This sentence in that masterly performance, said to be written by his Excellency the present President of Congress, Mr. Jay, passed like the voice of an Archangel through the continent, and was more to animate us to resistance than a thousand arguments. The words of this sentence, like the bright stones in the breast-plate of Aaron, were the urim and the thummim, the light and the perfection of our resolutions. We may talk what we will of pamphlets and publications in the papers, and without doubt these did great good; but I can say for myself, what I believe others can say far themselves, that this single sentence, consisting of five words, did more to convert me to the doctrine of independence, than all the pamphlets that were ever written. Pamphlets and publications were well enough in their place, to address the passions of the people; but these few words, expressed in a simple language, contained a substance of thought that alone could encourage to attempt the bourne of a new existence.

There was no friend to his country ever doubted but that independence was our happiness, if it could be effected; but the point was, whether, without the assistance of a foreign power, we could be able to effect it. It was the opinion of most men who thought while they spoke, that we could not, unless heaven itself was almost miraculously to interpose. But it was a plain case, that while we continued to acknowledge our dependence on Britain, and debated with her only about the line of that dependence, we had no reason to expect the assistance of any power whatsoever. On the other hand, having some good ground to expect that assistance, the declaration of our independence became a wise and a salutary, because it was a just and a safe measure.

The declaration took place on the memorable fourth of July, 1776, which has become an æra, with us in America, that may be as famous as that of Nabounafar of the Assyrians, or the Hegeira of the Saracens, or any other that the world has ever yet known. At this time we had no engagement, or express promise from the Court of France; but from many evidences of her good-will and affection for our cause, there was every reason to believe that she would, in due time, appear in our behalf. We had now ceased to be considered by her as the subjects of Great-Britain; and it was rendered perfectly consistent with the laws of nations, and the rights of independent States, to assist us. Nevertheless, that she might avoid every possible ground of a charge against her amongst the powers of Europe, of which, as a nation respiring from many wars, and loving peace, she was greatly careful, she did not all at once acknowledge our independence. But now that we had been in full possession of it for some time, and what was requisite to be known, we had given convincing proofs that we were in earnest in declaring that we would adhere to it,—on the 6th of February, 1778, she entered into a treaty of alliance, and of amity and commerce with us, the direct end and object of which was, as is expressed in the treaty, "to maintain effectually, the liberty, sovereignty, and independence of these United States."

During that period, which elapsed between the declaration of our independence and the acknowledgment of it by the Court of France, our hemisphere was greatly clouded, and every breast was filled with anxiety. With what sollicitude did we often run to a member of Congress, to know if the packet, which was said to have come to hand, had brought any intelligence of this event? When any vessel had arrived in our harbours, with what avidity did we drink in the half conjectured story of a speedy interposition on the side of France? There was not a friend of his country at that time, that would not have thought this nation deserving of the love and warmest affection, and steady trust and adherence of America for ever, on condition that she would declare for us.

The convention of Saratoga was indeed brilliant, and, like the affair of Trenton, formed a bright æra in the chronology of our success; but nevertheless, to those well acquainted with the every day deranging state of our finances, with the ruined condition of our fleet, on which alone we had hitherto depended to supply us with cloathing and with ammunition from foreign shores, our affairs wore a lowering aspect; and I well remember, that when "for many days no sun of alliance had yet appeared," the stoutest and most intrepid spirits in our country were not without their apprehensions. It was a short time, after the alliance was announced to us, that a worthy member of Congress, in a conversation which led us to speak of the great distress from which it had relieved us, said to me, putting his hand upon his breast, "you see, Sir to what a skeleton I am reduced, owing not to any indisposition, but to the sore anxiety I have felt for the uncertain state of our affairs."

No wonder then that on the annunciation of this happy event, there was an illumination, not of the buildings only, but also of the hearts and countenances of every good American.

The alliance, the alliance, was repeated from mouth to mouth, and in every publication. France was noble and generous, and more disinterested than any people had ever been in any treaty since the world began. She was timely in her interposition, and she was just and truly wise, in the fair and equal terms of the treaty into which she had entered with us.

This was not the language of our lips only, but of our hearts also; for I am bold and confident in asserting it, that though there may be men who, from antient disaffection, or from other causes more lately operating, are enemies to the alliance, yet the people of America are honest; and though, as is natural to the human heart, the fervour of their affection may a little have subsided, yet the love of the alliance has penetrated deeper, and though it may not be spoken of at this day with so much rapture in every conversation, yet it is felt with a stronger, more intense, and more stedfast attachment. When a man is warm with any feeling, he is apt to paint things strongly; and therefore it is possible that I may somewhat have depressed the situation of America, and advanced the interposition of the court of France. But surely any friend to his country will easily forgive this, when he considers that it is the daily practice of our enemies, the disaffected persons of the several states, under great shew of zeal for the honour of America, to throw out hints that she might have done as well without France,—and that she stood in no need of her assistance.

Against those men who, by any artifice, may be disposed to weaken that affection which we entertain for this nation, it is proper that we lift up a standard. O men of America, I am persuaded it is not your intention, nor will you ever suffer a few ingrates to eat out the vitals of your dear bought liberty, by destroying that which is a noble and permanent support of it, your connection with a great nation. If there are some amongst you so lost to all sense of honour, as to entertain the fury of ingratitude within their breasts, yet certainly it is not yet politic to be ungrateful. Let these men wait at least until it is consistent with your safety; let them not endanger your existence as a people, at the same time that they excite you to give up your honour. Is it time to be directed by the impressions of ill-designing men, when Hannibal is yet at your gates; when that very enemy, against whom you have fought assistance, is yet within your borders. It is not time, O Americans! and it becomes you, while you exert your own powers in your defence, that you cultivate the affection of the nation which has taken you by the hand in this debate.

There may be those amongst you, conscious of your own honesty and not suspecting that of others, who may be ready to declare to me, that you cannot apprehend that there is so much danger of hostility meditated; and that I may as well call upon you not to pull down the Allegany mountain, a thing you have no thought of attempting, as to dissuade you from any injury to that, which you look upon to be greatly your happiness. I make no doubt but that this, in the honesty of your hearts, may be your opinion; but you will easily conceive that it is not impossible for men to be made, unwarily, the instruments of that injury which originates from the disaffection and malevolence of others, and which they, not in the most distant idea, had ever entertained in their minds. For this reason it will be necessary that you be upon your guard, and though I do not mean to descend to particulars, yet I must beg you to consider, that as the cause of France is your cause, so her honour is your honour; and the man who strikes at the one, with the same blow, makes a stroke at the other.

If you shall be so wise as to cultivate the friendship of this nation, she will carry you gloriously and triumphantly through the war; nor will the advantages of your connection cease even when peace shall have been established. For as she is, without question, the most enlightened nation of the world, her friendship will be a continual honour to you. She will introduce you to the best company in the world; she will place you by her side; and you may shortly be as far before Great-Britain in letters, in polished manners and social behaviour, and in every grace that adorns humanity, as you are now before her in the justice of your cause, and the bravery with which you have asserted it.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

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N. B. Advertisements for the above Paper will be carefully translated and inserted.

Said STYNER and CIST have for Sale GERMAN ALMANACKS for the Year 1780, by the Hundred, Dozen, or smaller Quantity; also English and German School-Books, Stationary, &c. &c.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the 23d of July last, a light bay HORSE, 14 hands high, 3 years old, a star in his forehead, a black mane and short switch tail, shod before, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LUGER, Butcher,

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Southampton township, Bucks county, on the 30th of June last, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, trots and canters well, has a black mane and tail, his mane hangs on the near side; he has been used to the collar. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ MATTHEW BANES.

From Rivington's and Gaine's New-York Papers.

L O N D O N.

May 5. At a Court Martial aſſembled on board the Sandwich, in Portſmouth harbour, for the trial of Sir Hugh Palliſer, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, held from the 12th of April until May the 5th, every day, Sundays excepted, purſuant to an order from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, directed to George Darby, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and ſecond in command of the ſhips in Portſmouth harbour and Spithead.

"The minutes of the late court martial held on Admiral Keppel being laid before the court, and there appearing ſeveral facts reſpecting the conduct of Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer, on the 27th and 28th of July laſt, which demanded ſtrict examination, the court therefore having heard evidence, and ſeriouſly and maturely conſidered the ſame, are of opinion

"That the conduct of the Vice-Admiral of the Blue on thoſe days was in many inſtances highly exemplary and meritorious.

"Yet, at the ſame time, we think him reprehenſible in not having acquainted the Admiral Commander in Chief of his diſtreſs, which he might have done, either by the Fox, or other means which he had in his power.

"The court therefore, not thinking him cenſurable in any in any other reſpect, do acquit him, and he is hereby accordingly acquitted."

The Preſident then, receiving Sir Hugh Palliſer's ſword from the Marſhal, preſented it to the Vice-Admiral, addreſſing him in the following words:—

"Sir Hugh Palliſer,

"I feel the higheſt ſatisfaction in being authorized by this court to return your ſword, which you have hitherto worn with ſo much profeſſional reputation, and which, I truſt, will ſoon be drawn again in the honourable defence of your country."

May 6. Upwards of 400 veſſels ſailed in company on Saturday laſt from Spithead. They conſiſted of the New-York, Quebec, Newfoundland and Iriſh fleets, with many other ſhips that were going their way, and therefore took the benefit of the convoy, which conſiſted of 6 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates and armed tranſports. So large a number of veſſels has not ſailed together from England for near 20 years.

May 8. When the news arrived of the Iſland of Jerſey being inveſted by the French, the Middleſex militia, quartered in Goſport, voluntarily offered themſelves to embark immediately.

The grand fleet going out is ordered to be victualled for five months, and thoſe ſhips which are ready for ſea have taken that quantity on board, with a like proportion of ſtores to ſerve that time.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Tueſday, May* 11.

After the private buſineſs was ſettled, the order of the day was read, for a Committee of Enquiry into the conduct of the American war. Mr. Montague took the chair; and Lord Howe moved, that Sir Andrew Hammond of the navy ſhould be called to the bar. His Lordſhip found himſelf obliged to call upon this officer, in order to oppoſe his evidence to the imputation thrown out againſt Sir William Howe by Lord G. G. in a former debate, for having failed to Cheſapeak Bay, when he might have landed his army on the banks of the Delaware.

Sir Andrew was examined by Lord Howe, Mr. Burke, Mr. Baker, Sir George Yonge, Sir John Wrotteſley, and Sir George Saville, in a manner that ſhewed they were friends to the General: Governor Johnſtone, Lord North, &c. put ſuch queſtions as tended to point out the facility of the landing on the banks of the Delaware. The examination laſted about four hours; in the courſe of which Sir Andrew, who had been previouſly ſent to reconnoitre the river and its banks before the fleet and army appeared in the Delaware, aſſerted, that very great danger would have attended a landing in that river, as well from the rapidity of the tides, which flow three miles and a half an hour, as from the force of the enemy, which conſiſted of half a dozen frigates, ſtationed in different places, twelve row-gallies, and between twenty-five and thirty fire-rafts. The galleys he had fought two days ſucceſſively, one day for five hours, the other ſix. He had the Liverpool of 28 guns, and the Roebuck of 44, to aſſiſt his ſhip, together with a couple of armed tenders; and yet he believed then from the ſmall ſize and low conſtruction of the galleys, he had two men killed and ſix wounded on board his own ſhip, and all his ſails rendered uſeleſs, while the Liverpool had ſuffered very little leſs in her ſails and rigging. From theſe difficulties and obſtructions, and from the motions of Waſhington's army towards Wilmington, he thought the expedition to the Head of Elk, very expedient and very prudent.

Sir Andrew, however, admitted, that the Commander in Chief muſt have been acquainted with all theſe difficulties before they ſailed from New-York for the Delaware; he admitted that an army might certainly have landed in the Delaware; but while he admitted the poſſibility of ſuch a meaſure, he denied the expediency of it: he acknowledged, that notwithſtanding the tides in the channel in the river, and the ſhallows near its banks, a line of battle ſhip might ride in ſafety at the height of Cheſter; but that the chevaux de frize would be an obſtruction to her getting ſo high. He allowed that there was a ſufficient depth of water oppoſite Newcaſtle for the landing of the army, but was of opinion that Waſhington would march from Wilmington to oppoſe it. The diſtance by land from Wilmington to the Head of Elk, he ſaid was about 17 miles, and nearly as many from the ſame town to Newcaſtle; yet he confeſſed, that tho' the diſtance from Newcaſtle was by land only 34 miles to the Head of Elk, the General had undertaken a voyage to the latter place by ſea, which is a courſe of 350 miles: And in the Cheſapeak he admitted that there were obſtructions, tho' not ſo great as in the Delaware, as the ſhips were obliged to caſt anchor every night. Sir Andrew being aſked whether Waſhington might not have marched from Wilmington, to oppoſe the landing at the Head of Elk, as well as he could have marched to oppoſe it at Newcaſtle, both places being equally diſtant from Wilmington? the witneſs replied, that *he was not ſufficiently acquainted with the march of armies to be able to anſwer that queſtion.* The purport of the queſtion was to ſhew, that if the danger of being oppoſed on landing at Newcaſtle was the reaſon why a landing was not attempted there, the ſame reaſon would have prevented an attempt to land at the Head of Elk, as Waſhington was as near to the latter with his army as to the former; and the conſequence to be produced would be, that difficulties being probable in either caſe, a landing at Newcaſtle would have been more eligible, as the diſtance from that town to the Head of Elk was only about 34 miles, while by ſea the fleet was obliged to ſail 350, and that too in a tedious manner, forced to caſt anchor every night. Sir Andrew's not being in the land ſervice prevented Mr. Eden, who put the queſtion, from getting a ſatisfactory anſwer.

Colonel Barre concluded the examination with the following queſtion: Informed as Sir Andrew Hamond was of the navigation of Cheſapeak-Bay, and of the Delaware river, would he have ſtood in the Admiral's place, with all circumſtances conſidered, and preferred Cheſapeak-Bay for the landing of the troops.

Sir Andrew Hamond replied, that informed as he was of the navigation of Cheſapeak-Bay, and the river Delaware, he certainly would, had he been commander, have landed in the Cheſapeak, as extremely expedient and judicious.

At eight o'clock the witneſs withdrew, and Major Montreſor was called to be examined at the bar.

A few minutes before eleven, when Mr. Montreſor had finiſhed his evidence, a motion was made on the Court ſide to adjourn, and not to call in Col. Balfour, which was carried, after a ſhort debate, without diviſion.

Much has been ſaid about the Spaniſh negociation, and of the long liſt of hard terms that were propoſed to our Miniſtry by the Marquis D'Almodavar, and among the reſt, that of ceding Gibraltar to Spain; but in contradiction to this we are aſſured, that the only propoſition was ſimply the following: "That a ceſſation of arms ſhould take place between the forces of Great Britain, France, and America, in order to enter into a treaty of general peace; and that during that ceſſation America ſhould be deemed an Independent State." The anſwer was immediate and laconic: "The Miniſters of his Britannic Majeſty would willingly enter into the propoſed treaty on confident grounds; but the honour and intereſt of the Britiſh empire demand the dependence and allegiance of all its colonies, which cannot therefore be diſpenſed with."

Yeſterday Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliſer attended the levee at St. James's, when he was preſented to his Majeſty, and graciouſly received.

May 24. The following is an exact liſt of the grand fleet now forming at Spithead: Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief.

Ships. Victory, 110 Guns; Queen, 90; Namur, 90; Duke, 90; Valiant, 74; Monarch, 74; Terrible, 74; Invincible, 74; Alexander, 74; Courageux, 74; Reſolution, 74; Bienfaiſant, 64.

Sir Robert Harland, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Royal George, 100 Guns; Formidable, 90; Prince George, 90; Cumberland, 74; Ruſſell, 74; Defence, 74; Thunderer, 74; Canada, 74; Alfred, 74; Culloden, 74; Triumph, 74; Intrepid, 64.

Robert Digby, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Britannia, 100 Guns; London, 90; Union, 90; Foudroyant, 80; Ramillies, 74; Centaur, 74; Berwick, 74; Hector, 74; Shrewſbury, 74; Egmont, 74; Bedford, 74; America, 64. 3 frigates, 3 fire-ſhips, and 3 cutters.

N E W - Y O R K, July 31.

Letters by the Packet from England mention that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Lieut. Gen. Sir WILLIAM DRAPER, Knt. of the Bath, to be Governor of Minorca, with a ſalary of Three Thouſand Pounds a year.

B O S T O N, July 29.

THE DELEGATES from the ſeveral towns in this State being convened, in conſequence of an application from the inhabitants of the town of *Boſton*, to take into conſideration *the preſent diſtreſſed ſituation* of the people at large; and particularly the exceſſive high prices of every article of conſumption; and by tracing to their cauſes thoſe evils, to diſcover and point out the ſafeſt and beſt remedies,—have carefully attended that duty, and have determined upon the following Reſolutions, calculated, as they conceive, to anſwer the deſired end, and founded on ſuch principles as muſt make their operations equitable and eaſy.

1. *Reſolved unanimouſly, as our opinion*, That from and after the tenth day of *Auguſt* next, the following articles of merchandize and country produce, be not ſold at a higher price than is hereafter affixed to them, *viz.*

	per Hogſh.	per Barrel.	per Gallon.
Weſt-India Rum,	£5 5 0	£5 15 6	£6 6 0
New-England do.	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 16 0
Molaſſes, -	3 12 0	3 19 0	4 7 0
Coffee, - -	0 15 0	0 16 6	18*s.* per lb.

Brown Sugar, £30 to £65 per C. 11*s.* to 14*s.* per lb.
Chocolate, 20*s.* per lb, per Box. 22*s.* per Doz 24*s.* per lb.
Bohea Tea, £4 16 per Cheſt. £5 6 per Doz. £5 16 pr lb.
Cotton, 30*s.* per lb. per Bag. 33*s.* per Doz 36*s.* per lb.
German Steel, 30*s.* per C. 33*s.* per Bar. 36*s.* per ſingle lb.
Salt, beſt Quality, £9 per Buſhel, by the ſingle Buſhel or larger Quantity.
Indian Corn, £4 10 0—Rye, £6 0 0—Wheat, £9 0 0 per Buſhel.
Beef, till the 1ſt of *September*, 6*s.* per lb. after that 5*s.* per lb. per Lot, or ſmaller Quantity.
Mutton, 4*s.* Lamb, 4*s.* Veal, 4*s.* per Pound.
Foreign Beef, £60 per Barrel, containing 200 Weight.
Ditto Pork, £70.
Butter, 12*s.* Cheeſe, 6*s.* per lb. Milk, 2*s*6*d.* in *Boſton*.
Hay, 40*s.* per C. in *Boſton*, and other Seaports in the uſual Proportion.
Bloomery Iron, £30 per Cwt.
Country Pork, as it is not the Seaſon for it, to be regulated at the next Convention in *October*.

N. B. The above to be conſidered as the higheſt prices, at which produce and merchandize, *of the beſt quality*, are to be ſold in the Seaports, free from all charge—except hay and milk, which are to be reckoned as the prices in *Boſton* only.

2. *Reſolved*, That if any perſon or perſons, in town or country, ſhall, under *any pretence whatever*, demand or take more for any of the above articles, than is allowed therefor by the foregoing Reſolve, *he* or *they* ſhall be held and deemed as *enemies* to this country, and treated *as ſuch*. And in order that the conduct of all ſuch perſons may be fully known to the good people of this State, it is hereby recommended to the Committee of Correſpondence, and where there is no ſuch Committee, to the Selectmen of any town or plantation, where any ſuch perſon or perſons dwell, to publiſh *his* or *their names* in one of the public news-papers printed in this State.

3. *Reſolved*, That for the more effectually carrying into execution the foregoing Reſolves, it be ſtrongly recommended to the Committee of Correſpondence of any town or plantation, and where there is no ſuch Committee, the Selectmen of ſuch town or plantation, where a breach of ſaid reſolution may be made by *any perſon* who is not *an inhabitant of their town*, that they immediately apprehend *the perſon* ſo offending, and *him* detain until *his name* and place of abode can be aſcertained, in order that a return thereof, with a proof of *his offence*, may be made to the inhabitants of the town to which *he* belongs, that *he* may be dealt with according *to his demerit*.

4. *Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the trading towns to eſtimate the prices of *European* manufactures, in an average proportion with the articles of *Weſt-India* produce, as regulated by this Convention; and any *poſſeſſor* of *thoſe goods*, who refuſes to comply with ſuch regulations, to deal with as an *enemy* to his country.

5. *Reſolved*, That the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns in this State be deſired to regulate the prices of Innholders, their own labour, teaming, manufactures, and other articles, in proportion to the rates of the neceſſaries of life, as ſtated in the above regulations—to keep a watchful eye over *each other*, that no *evaſion or infringement of theſe Reſolutions* may eſcape notice—and to enter into ſuch other regulations as they may think neceſſary to carry into effect the doings of this Convention.

6. *Reſolved*, That the buying and ſelling Silver and Gold, and the demanding or receiving *either of them*, in part or in whole, *for goods or rents*, or in *any way in trade* whatever, has been one great cauſe of our *preſent evils*; it is therefore moſt earneſtly recommended to the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and plantations in this State, to adopt ſuch ſpirited Reſolutions as ſhall prevent *ſuch wicked and pernicious practices* in future.

7. *Reſolved*, That as *a gradual* is far more ſafe, eaſy and equitable, *than a rapid appreciation* of our currency; and as *loaning and taxing* are the moſt effectual methods of producing ſuch an *appreciation*, it is moſt earneſtly deſired by this Convertion, that the inhabitants of this State would comply with the late requiſition of the General Court, and lend to Government *all the money* they can poſſibly ſpare, and pay *their taxes* as ſoon as may be.

8. *Whereas the Clergy of this State, by their early attachment to the liberties of this country, and their conſtant exertions to promote its freedom and happineſs, have manifeſted a ſpirit which ought to endear them to the community: And whereas they have ſuffered greatly by the high prices to which the neceſſaries of life have riſen:*

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the ſeveral pariſhes in this State, to make ſuch Proviſion for the ſupport of their ſeveral miniſters, as their ſituation in life and the abilities of their pariſhioners entitle them to.

9. *Whereas the wiſdom of our anceſtors directed them in the infancy of this country to enact laws for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools in the ſeveral towns in this government, from whence great public advantages have ariſen—And as no people can reaſonably expect the long enjoyment of the rights of freemen, unleſs the education of youth is attended to and encouraged:*

10. *Reſolved*, That it be earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral towns in this State, to the utmoſt of their abilities, to put in execution the good and wholeſome laws which have been made from time to time for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, as our opinion, That it will be expedient that a Convention of Delegates from the ſeveral towns in this State be aſſembled at Concord, on the firſt Wedneſday of October next, to take into conſideration the prices of merchandize and country produce, and to make ſuch regulations and reductions therein, as the public good may require. The good people of this State are therefore earneſtly exhorted to make choice of ſuitable perſons for that purpoſe.

11. *Reſolved*, That the Delegates from the town of *Boſton*, in this Convention, be a Committee to procure the printing the reſolves and regulations of this body, and their addreſs to the people; and to tranſmit copies thereof to every town and plantation in this State, for their conſideration and adoption; and the inhabitants of ſaid towns and plantations are deſired, as ſoon as poſſible after the receipt of ſuch copies, to act upon the ſame, and enter into *ſuch meaſures* as they may think neceſſary to *give force to and carry into effect* the ſaid reſolves and regulations; and to make return of their doings to the ſaid Committee at *Boſton*, who are deſired to cauſe all ſuch returns to be printed in the News papers, that the good people of this State may be prepared *to conform themſelves thereto*, on the day ſet for theſe regulations to take place; and to make application to the General Court for the payment of the expences.

12. *Reſolved*, That *Nathaniel Gorham*, Eſq; *Ellis Gray*, Eſq; and Mr. *Stephen Higginſon*, be a Committee to write to the other *New-England* States, and to the States of *New-York*, *New-Jerſey* and *Pennſylvania*, to communicate the proceedings of this Convention, and deſire their concurrence therewith; and to requeſt them to tranſmit an account of their proceedings to the ſaid Committee.

13. *Reſolved, as our opinion*, That the *unanimity and brotherly love*, with which the buſineſs of this Convention has been conducted, afford us the cleareſt evidence, that the *jealouſy and miſapprehenſions* which have of late been diſcovered between the *ſeaport* and *country towns*, have principally ariſen from the *wicked and malevolent reports*, induſtriouſly circulated by our *internal enemies*, the *tories and monopolizers*, who ſeek equally the *deſtruction of both*.

Done in Convention at Concord, *in the State of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *by unanimous conſent*, July 17th, *Anno Domini*, 1779.

AZOR ORNE, *Preſident*.

Atteſt. SAMUEL RUGGLES, Secretary.

Extract of a letter dated Townſend, July 21, 1779.

"We this afternoon arrived ſafe in Townſend harbour, in company with 10 ſail of armed ſhips, beſides brigs, &c. and we ſaw at anchor in the harbour 10 ſloops, tranſports, with proviſions, men, &c. and expect we ſhall ſail for Penobſcot by next day after to-morrow, where the enemy have 700 men, who have hove up a battery on Bragaduce Point. Their naval force conſiſts of four ſhips of war, and one ſchooner, beſides tranſports. They have ſent to New-York and Halifax for a reinforcement of ſhips and land forces. This is the ſum of the intelligence we get here."

The Captain of the brig Sally, bound from Topſham to Trepaſy (Ireland) and taken off Cape Race by an American privateer, appeared before the Hon. Council of this State on Thurſday laſt, and teſtified as follows:—That he failed from Torbay the 23d day of May, with a fleet under the command of Admiral Arbuthnot, conſiſting of 6 ſail of the line, viz. 3 of 74, 2 of 64, and 1 of 50 guns, and two frigates, one of which was bound to Newfoundland, the other, with a ſhip of 64 guns, bound to Quebec. The Admiral was bound to New York, and the reſt to different parts of America.—That he left them about a month or five weeks ago, in long. 20, eaſtward of the Weſtern Iſlands.—That it was reported they had 7000 land forces with them bound to America, which

were Heſſian and Britiſh. The Experiment was bound to Georgia.

By ſeveral veſſels arrived at Martinico, which left Marſeilles the 25th of May, advice was received, that 14 ſail of the line, and a great number of frigates, zebecks, &c. were at Cadiz, ready to put to ſea, 12 of the line at Ferrol, and 11 of the ſame force at Coruuna. It is added by letters, as well as the report of the maſters, that Mr. Marain, commander of the Burgoyne, of 74 guns, had taken, in the Straits of Gibraltar, the Montreal, an Engliſh frigate of 36 guns; and that the Victoire, of 74 guns, had purſued the the Thetis, another Britiſh frigate of 36 guns, which, to avoid the Victoire, had taken her courſe through *Serombaire*, where ſhe muſt inevitably be loſt, as ſhe took this route in a very ſtormy night.

We hear that Lord Cornwallis came over to America in the Greyhound frigate, to ſuperſede Clinton as Commander in Chief, whoſe reputation has greatly ſunk in the eſtimation of his employers.

Sunday laſt we were ſufficiently convinced of the falſity of the report mentioned in our laſt, of Capt. Manly's being taken, by the arrival of two prize brigs taken by him, one a privateer from Liverpool, of 18 guns, well manned and fitted, the other from Scotland, of 16 guns and 6 howitzers. They came out from New York in concert to cruize, and, vain of their own ſtrength, were expreſſing their wiſhes that they might meet and have the honour of taking a *Yankey frigate*. Capt. Manly behaved in this whole affair with great coolneſs, judgment and intrepidity. He never returned the fire of the enemy till he came cloſe up with them; then running between them he firſt gave the Liverpool privateer a broadſide that immediately flung her into the utmoſt confuſion, and killed and wounded 30 of her men; the other broad-ſide was inſtantly given to the Scotch privateer, when both ſtruck without any further reſiſtance.

Monday laſt arrived here a brig, bound from Tortola to New-York, with 156 puncheons of rum and ſome fruit. She was navigated with 8 hands, three of which were Americans, the Mate being one; the Captain alſo was an American. Theſe three agreed to confine the Captain, and bring the veſſel to this port. They executed their purpoſe with caution and intrepidity: They ſeized the Captain in his cabin at night, confined him and three others of the crew, a fourth ſtanding neuter: They have brought the veſſel and cargo ſafe to port, and made their fortunes.—Britain firſt ſet the example of encouraging manœuvres of this kind: Some Britiſh ſeamen having entered on board an American veſſel, roſe upon the Capt. and other men, and carried her into England, upon this occaſion the triumph there was great. A royal edict was publiſhed to encourage ſuch feats, and give the inſurgents the whole of the capture. Inſtances of this were repeated. Congreſs juſtly retaliated, by a ſimilar declaration. And though America did not give the firſt blow, ſhe has made herſelf ample amends in this kind of war.

We hear the Hibernia, a privateer ſchooner from Newbury-Port, has taken 5 prizes ſince ſhe left that port, three of which are in a ſafe harbour.

FISH-KILL, Auguſt 5.

The 21ſt ult. about 150 Tories and Savages, led by Brandt, fell on Miniſink, and took ſeveral priſoners, killed and ſcalped four, deſtroyed a church, 8 dwelling-houſes, 8 barns and one or two mills; they took ſome cattle and plunder, ſome of which our people retook and delivered to the owners. About 120 of the militia were ſpeedily collected, purſued and came up with the enemy at Legheway, 27 miles from Miniſink, as they were tranſporting their plunder over the Delaware; here our troops, commanded by Colonel Hawthorne, attacked and killed many, but getting into diſorder, the enemy rallied, and recroſſed the river, having, it is ſaid, got a reinforcement from Kaſhegton---we had a few killed, 21 officers and privates are miſſing, among whom is Lieut. Col. Tuſton.

We learn that on ſome day laſt week, about ſixty of Colonels Moyland and Sheldon's light horſe fell in with about two hundred of the enemy's cavalry, took 20 of them, and killed a few: Our horſes being much fatigued, delayed their march until the enemy who lay a few miles off came up in force, and recovered ſeventeen of the priſoners --Our people brought off three of them with very little loſs. Our accounts are imperfect---when farther particulars of this affair come to hand, we ſhall communicate it to the public----Our men behaved with great bravery.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 11.

Yeſterday arrived here from Martinico the brig Achilles, late commanded by Capt. Murdoch, who died the day before in coming up the river. By her we have the following authentic intelligence, viz.

"That Great Britain had totally refuſed the mediation of Spain---That in conſequence the latter would ſpeedily declare herſelf without reſerve in favour of France and America---That on the 20th of June Count d'Orvilliers had ſailed, with 30 ſhips of the line, towards Coruuna, where he would be joined by 20 Spaniſh---That twenty-five thouſand men were ready on the coaſts of France for a deſcent upon *Ireland*---That Britain was determined to make a mad-dying effort againſt America, and had ſent out 6000 additionals, and alſo given orders to the General in the Weſt-Indies to embark 3000 men from thence for the ſame purpoſe, but that the ſucceſs of the French fleet had occaſioned the detention of thoſe 3000 for the defence of St. Kitts and Antigua."

Extract of a Letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated July 20th, 1779.

"I have already mentioned the capture of St. Vincents, which has been followed by that of Grenada and Tobago, two very important poſſeſſions of our enemy.

"Admiral Byron, with 21 ſhips of the line, and 3000 troops under the command of Gen. Grant, ſailed from St. Lucia to relieve them; an engagement between the two fleets enſued, in which the Engliſh were beat, routed and diſperſed, and ſtole off under the friendly protection of the night, and arrived one after the other at St. Kitts in the moſt ſhattered condition.

"Count d'Eſtaing remained Maſter of the field of battle, ready to renew the combat in the morning of the ſucceeding day, but to his great ſurprize found the enemy had diſappeared.

"From the advantage which Admiral Byron had of being to windward, Count d'Eſtaing could not bring but half of his fleet to action.

"After having garriſoned Grenada with 1500 troops, he immediately took his departure on an expedition againſt St. Kitts; but as Admiral Byron, with the tranſports containing 3000 troops, are at that Iſland, he will perhaps change his deſtination, and attack ſome other of the Engliſh poſſeſſions.

"The haughty and domineering pride of Britain muſt be greatly humbled, when ſhe finds ſhe has loſt the empire of the ſea, on which her greatneſs and glory were founded; when ſhe obſerves the navy of France (that by a ſeeming magic power has been created in the ſpace of a few years) aſſume ſuch a deciſive ſuperiority over the boaſted omnipotence of her fleets.

"The happy effects that muſt ariſe to America from the ſucceſsful efforts of the French arms are too obvious to be enumerated.

"The 3000 troops that were embarked at St. Lucia had poſitive orders to ſail for America to join the Britiſh army there, and they only meant, *en paſſant*, to endeavour to releaſe Grenada. At preſent I am fully confident that they will be retained to garriſon St. Kitts and Antigua, which Iſlands without troops will be greatly expoſed, as the Engliſh can no longer have any confidence on the ſuperiority of their naval force in theſe ſeas for their protection.

"Immenſe debts due from the conquered iſlands to Great-Britain, which they will not be ſuffered to pay until the end of the war, will occaſion conſiderable bankruptcies amongſt the merchants, and will deprive our enemy of great and valuable reſources, drawn from the profitable trade of her iſlands."

Subſtance of the account of the naval engagement which happened between the French fleet, commanded by the Count d'Eſtaing, and the Britiſh fleet, commanded by Admiral Byron, off the iſland of Grenada, after its ſurrender, on the 6th of July, 1779. Extracted from the Martinico Gazette.

"The French fleet, preſerving the ſtation they had occupied ſince the 2d inſtant, the Fort on the Hoſpital Hill having been taken ſword-in-hand in the night between the 3d and 4th, had not changed its poſition, when the Fort of St. George's and the colony of Grenada, commanded by Lord M'Cartney, ſurrendered at diſcretion. By the bad quality of the anchoring ground in the Bay Molinier, ſome of the ſhips were ſcattered to ſeek for better births.

"Advice was received from St. Vincent's on the 5th, that the Engliſh fleet had been perceived from that iſland ſteering ſouth, which induced the Admiral to make a ſignal to be ready for ſailing, and prepare for battle.

"At half after one o'clock, P. M. a ſignal was made for the fleet to join together, which, by the wind being at E. and E. N. E. and the currents ſtrong and contrary, rendered this manœuvre long and tedious; and as the fleet might have fallen to leeward in the night by the calm, it was thought more convenient, notwithſtanding the deſire they had to meet the enemy and engage, to remain at anchor the enſuing night.

"The 6th, at half after three in the morning, the frigates which were cruizing to windward made a ſignal that the Engliſh fleet were in ſight. Signals were then made to get ready, and at a quarter after five the fleet got under way. A little after day-break the Engliſh fleet appeared at a league and a half diſtance to windward, with all their ſails ſet, and ſteering for the French fleet. Some of the French ſhips were ſtill at anchor, but were ordered to cut or ſlip. Then a ſignal was made to form a line on the ſtarboard tack, cloſe to the wind, a quarter before ſix, which was immediately done, the enemy being near, without having regard to the proper poſt or rank of ſhips.

"The Britiſh fleet, compoſed then of 19 ſhips of the line, and a frigate repeating ſignals, were on the tack oppoſed to that of our fleet; A fleet of 25 to 28 ſail, as we have heard ſince, loaded with troops, eſcorted by two ſhips of the line and ſeveral frigates, were then and kept to windward. The ſea was ſmooth, and there was a moderate breeze the whole day. At half after ſeven the ſignal for engaging was made; but the hurry of getting under way prevented the line from being perfectly formed.

"Several of our ſhips being to leeward, at three quarters after eight a ſignal was made for them to make all the ſail they could to get in the line.

"It is probable that the enemy did not know that the iſland of Grenada was then taken. It is alſo to be preſumed, that they thought their force ſuperior to ours. They came abreaſt of our line, which, by its poſition, oppoſed to them leſs ſhips than their own, though notwithſtanding they made as conſiderable a fire as the enemy. As ſoon as they had paſſed our line, they wore round; the firſt ſhips of their van had ſtretched to the entrance of St. George's Bay, when the forts fired on them. The Britiſh fleet then making all the ſail they could, and keeping their wind as much as poſſible, were joined by the two ſhips which before were convoying the tranſports, who, with all the ſail they could croud, came down and took the van of their line. At that time three ſhips of their rear ſeemed to be very much diſabled, and began to fall to leeward.

"The remainder of the Engliſh fleet cloſed together, and ſeemed to get at a diſtance from our fire. At a quarter and half after nine, ſignals were made to form the line, and keep as cloſe to the wind as poſſible; three of the Britiſh ſhips, belonging to the rear, edged down to attack ſome of ours, that had fallen to leeward of the line; but having reconnoitred them, they put about to join their ſtation in the fleet, which after that uſed all their endeavours to get to windward.

"At 40 minutes after ten, a ſignal was made to ten of our ſhips, which were to leeward, to put about and form in the rear; two of thoſe ſhips gained to windward, got and kept in the line; the fifteen ſhips, which before that compoſed our line, had ſeverely handled the van of the Engliſh fleet, the center of which, by their extent, and the efforts they made to gain to windward, were then only abreaſt of our rear.

"A quarter after 12 the engagement ceaſed: The fire had been very hot; five Britiſh ſhips had been very much diſabled, having ſuffered much in their maſts and rigging; the three belonging to their rear had ſeparated from the reſt, and fallen more to leeward. The ſignals made for our ten ſhips that were to leeward to put about and join their ſtations having been executed, and the line formed, the ſignal was made for the whole to put about, which was done without one ſhip miſſing ſtays. The object of this manœuvre was to ſeparate the three Britiſh ſhips of their rear from the reſt of the fleet; a little time after, the Britiſh fleet having performed the ſame manœuvre, ſignal was made to form the line, put about and make all the ſail we could cloſe to the wind. On this one of the leewardmoſt Britiſh ſhips immediately put before the wind, and conſequently was totally ſeparated from the fleet; if we had chaſed her, ſhe would probably have been taken, but the inconveniency would have been a falling with her to leeward of the iſland of Grenada; returning to the fleet was more advantageous to the glory his Majeſty's arms had gained. The two other ſhips continued on the ſame tack oppoſed to that of their fleet, in order to join them.—The critical poſition of thoſe ſhips who paſſed to windward of us, one of which received a very heavy fire, could not induce the Britiſh fleet to bear down to their relief, they continuing to keep their wind to get from us.

"Our lights during the whole night—the two tacks we made after the enemy—the bad condition ſeveral of Admiral Byron's ſhips were in—his conſtancy to keep his wind, one of his ſhips obliged to fly before it, and another in as much need of aſſiſtance—his flight from the field of battle, which he left to us—the capture of a tranſport with 150 ſoldiers—the conqueſt of a Britiſh colony—leaves no doubt of the ſucceſs of his Majeſty's arms. It would have been greater, if it had been poſſible to have oppoſed 25 ſhips of the line to them, to have got to windward, and to have got all together nearer to them. But on the whole it is more glorious for the King's arms, as thoſe ſhips that fought at the ſame time and in a line were always really an inferior number to the Engliſh fleet who attacked them, being formed and having the wind.

"The bravery and conduct of the Generals, Captains, Officers and men, who behaved in the moſt glorious manner, would require a particular eulogium, adapted to each individual."

The freemen of the county of Philadelphia have choſen a General Committee for the purpoſe of ſupporting the credit of the Continental currency. This Committee having met, and determined to take the moſt effectual meaſures for this purpoſe, appointed a Sub-Committee to communicate their proceedings to the City Committee; and a conference has been held, which gives the higheſt expectation of a perfect union and harmony of meaſures in this important buſineſs. Their proceedings will be publiſhed in due time.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Auguſt 9, 1779.*

The reference of the Hon. the Congreſs on the complaint of Mr. Holker being again reſumed, and this Board having deliberately and carefully peruſed the ſeveral papers touching the flour purchaſed at Wilmington, and alſo the publications made in the ſeveral News papers reſpecting Mr. Holker, and duly conſidered the ſame, do agree to the following reſolutions.

Firſt, That the flour in queſtion, and now in the poſſeſſion of this Board, be delivered to Mr. Holker, or his order——in caſe Mr. Holker declines accepting thereof, this Board to be accountable therefor.

Secondly, That this Board highly diſapproves of all publications tending to injure the characters and impede the Officers of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the faithful diſcharge of their public functions, in which we will ſupport them with the whole Executive Authority of the State.

Thirdly, That upon a careful peruſal of the ſeveral affidavits, certificates and papers, tranſmitted to this Board, on each ſide of the queſtion, it does not appear that any clandeſtine private trade has been carried on to the prejudice of the ſaid embargo, by the authority or orders of the ſaid Mr. Holker, or with his privity or concurrence. And Mr. Holker, in his repreſentation of the 24th ult. having diſavowed any ſuch tranſactions, we deem and conſider it as perfectly ſatisfactory.

Fourthly, That it be recommended to Mr. Holker, if he ſhould make any further purchaſes by way of private commerce, to employ none but perſons of fair and unſuſpected characters, as an effectual means to prevent any farther difficulties or obſtructions, and preſerve public and perſonal tranquility.

Extract from the Minutes,
Publiſhed by order of the Council,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE, *Auguſt 9, 1779.*

Reſolved, That for the better information of every one, and that all perſons offending herein may be without excuſe, the public be informed that in conformity to a reſolution of the laſt Committee (all the determinations of which are for the preſent continued in force) all goods attempted to be carried from this city by land or water, without a permit firſt had and obtained from the Committee of permits, will be detained until the ſenſe of the people be taken thereon, and that all perſons concerned in ſuch attempts will be held up to the public as enemies to their country. JARED INGERSOLL, *Secretary.*

N. B. The Committee for granting permits ſit daily at the Court-houſe.

Cæcil County, Maryland, Auguſt 7, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated between the Branches of Elk, on the great road leading from Nottingham Brick Meeting houſe to Chriſtiana Bridge, ſix miles from the former and eleven from the latter; containing 327 acres, one half whereof is cleared and under good fence, the other half exceedingly well timbered; there is upwards of ten acres of meadow under graſs chiefly watered, and thirty more at ſmall expence may be made; there is on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, a large double barn, ſtables &c. alſo near ten acres of exceeding good meadow, under timothy graſs, within 2 miles of the above plantation. The title is indiſputable. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN LAWSON. ¶

Moyamenſing Townſhip Auguſt 9, 1779.

BROKE out of the paſture land, on the plantation late of Andrew Hannes, deceaſed, near Philadelphia city, on or about the 14th of July laſt, a black MARE, about 7 years old, about 13 hands high, both hind feet and the off fore foot white, a ſtar in her forehead, cut tail, natural trotter. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to JOHN WRIGHT, now living on the ſaid plantation, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward.---- At the ſame time broke out of the ſaid paſture, a bay HORSE, belonging to a French gentleman, lately reſident in Philadelphia, but the ſaid John Wright not knowing the marks of the horſe cannot deſcribe them; the owner of the ſaid horſe is requeſted to ſend a particular deſcription of him, and it ſhall be advertiſed by JOHN WRIGHT. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brunſwick Township, Berks County, on the 24th of May laſt, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named BLENY COCHRAN about 14 or 15 years of age, of a ſmall ſtature, and has black hair. Had on a pair of tow linen trowſers and ſhirt and a new wool hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Thirty Dollars* reward and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HAFER. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS GOUCHER,
Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the ſign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholeſale and retail; alſo Engliſh STEEL by the faggot, excellent good. ¶ 8 w.

An Office for the Sale of Real Estates, is now opened and kept by the Subscribers in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the City of Philadelphia, where PETER THOMSON carries on the CONVEYANCING BUSINESS in all its Branches.

ANY person having real estates to dispose of is desired to give a true description thereof, and purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information by applying to them at the Office aforesaid, or at the Coffee-house twice a day at the usual hours. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured that they will procure them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise.

PETER THOMSON will carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect, upon application.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

¶

N. B. They have several houses and lots in the city of Philadelphia, and a number of improved and unimproved tracts of land in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, to dispose of.

Philadelphia County, July 21, 1779.

WHEREAS the estates of Joseph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompson, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carlisle, and Henry Younker, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We, the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, That the estates of the said Joseph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompson, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carlisle, and Henry Younker, consisting of the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz. Joseph Galloway's, No. 1, One hundred and five acres, being one third part of Hog-Island. No. 2, Twenty-eight acres at the mouth of Schuylkill. No. 3, Ten acres on Boon's Island, a dwelling-house and barn thereon. No. 4, Five acres adjoining the above, a dwelling-house and two hay barracks thereon. No. 5, Eight acres near the same. John Roberts's, One hundred acres joining Frederick Beeking, in Lower-Merion township, a house, barn, &c. thereon. Alexander Bartram's, No. 1, A lot one hundred feet square, in Southwark, the corner of Third and Shippen-streets, three houses, a Potter's work-shop, kiln, and sundry buildings thereon. No. 2, a lot in Second-street, near Christian-street, in Southwark aforesaid, forty-seven feet front on Second-street, and two hundred feet deep, one large brick house and one frame tenement thereon. John Smith's, Two lots in Queen-street, in Southwark aforesaid, fifty-three feet front, and one hundred feet deep, one elegant brick house, one frame tenement, and other improvements thereon. David Thompson's, No. 1, A lot in Southwark, one hundred feet front on Delaware, a wharf, house, stable, and other conveniences. No. 2, A lot in Almond-street, and district aforesaid, twenty-one feet front, and sixty-six feet deep, a frame tenement thereon. John Tolley's, A lot the corner of Second and Christian-streets, in Southwark aforesaid, forty feet front, and one hundred and twenty feet deep, one brick and six frame tenements thereon. Enoch Story's, A ground-rent of three pounds per ann. in Southwark aforesaid. Arthur Thomas's, A lot in Second-street, in the Northern Liberties, fifteen and a half feet front and sixty feet deep, on which is a three-story brick house. Abraham Carlisle's, A frame building, late his office, in the Liberties aforesaid, standing on the ground of Jacob Weaver. Henry Younker's, One hundred and sixteen acres, joining Jacob Neff, in Springfield township. All which will be sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-house, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the twenty fifth day of August next ensuing. The sales will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do also, pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said Joseph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompson, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carlisle, and Henry Younker, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be forever debarred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE SMITH,)
THOMAS HALE.) Agents.

July 28.

Mr. ADAMS, *Harford County, July 18, 1779.*

IT is matter of surprise to me, and indeed to every other person, who is acquainted with the difference subsisting between us, that you persevere in claiming any right to me, as your *apprentice*. In my reply to your former *advertisement*, I advanced reasons which not only myself, but every disinterested person acquainted with the affair, thought sufficient to justify me in not returning.---It is not without considerable reluctance, that I now advance a few more; which your last performance obliges me to do.---Not repeating again, your telling me *to go and do for myself*, after assisting you and your family out of the reach of the *British savages, &c.* which I reasonably concluded to be a sufficient discharge, you must certainly believe I could not again think of returning to you, *to encounter with difficulties, which indeed were distressing*. The *difficulties* I mean, were not a close attendance to business; this I knew was both my duty and interest; but, indeed Sir, *a want of the necessaries of life, to strengthen me to discharge my duty* ---Here you say I "*transgress by incontestible evidence.*" But, Sir, I must beg leave to tell you, I speak the truth and lie not, and can support it by evidence as incontestible as yours.---A certain person, who resided in your house as a boarder, can tell you, how frequently they arose from table unsatisfied, in order to leave some fragments for me.---Perhaps you might not have known this; and I assure you, my natural disposition was such, that I was indeed ashamed to make my complaint either to you, or to authority, for a redress; and therefore concluded to exercise *patience*, hoping that *Providence* would order a way of deliverance for me; and is it not evident that a way was provided both *safe* and *honourable*, I having your *sanction* for my departure. To very little purpose indeed, is your proposing a reward of 100 *dollars* to any who will convey me to you, or to *New Castle*; would it not answer your end to secure me in *Harford*? No, by no means; here you may depend I shall meet with *friends*,---*friends*, who will espouse the cause of, your much injured,

SAMUEL CUMINGS.

Mr. James Adams, Printer, in Wilmington. ¶

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

THE noted TAVERN, on Lancaster road, known by the name of *The Spread Eagle*, with ninety acres of land, twelve or fourteen whereof watered meadow, two large orchards, one of them grafted fruit, about six or seven years planted; the upland lately limed; with a tan-yard thereon, the bark and mill-house stone, lately built. For the particulars of sale, apply to JACOB HINKLE, living on the premises. ¶

Philadelphia, July 27, 1779.

ALL persons in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, that have received Continental Hides, either in exchange or to be tanned, for which they have not settled with the subscriber, or some other person acting immediately under his direction, are once more requested to call upon him, at his office, in Philadelphia, where he will attend during the month of August next, to adjust and finally settle all accounts in his department.

As he has resigned his office of Commissary General of Hides, they cannot expect any other advertisement from him.

GEORGE EWING,
Commissary-General of Hides.

¶

OCTORARA, *July 10, 1779.*

WHEREAS the subscriber did, on the 16th day of June last, give his Note of Hand unto THOMAS DORSEY, late of Strasburgh Village, for *Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds*, payable in two weeks from the date.---It being in consideration for a Horse purchased of said Dorsey, which he sold without fault; but it was afterwards perceived that he was entirely blind in one eye and had been so for some time before sold. These are therefore to forewarn all persons whatever taking any assignment on said Note, as I am determined to defend myself against the payment thereof, by a due course of law.

JAMES PORTER.

¶

Warrington Township, York County, July 17, 1779.

WHEREAS my wife ESTHER hath eloped from my bed and board, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July instant, out of stubbornness, and I have great reason to believe she will contract debts; I therefore forewarn all and every person or persons not to credit her for any sum whatsoever on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her.

WILLIAM KENNEDY. ‖ 5 *W.*

Philadelphia, July 24, 1779.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the State-house in Philadelphia, from the ninth day of August next until the first day of September, in order to settle the Public Accounts, of which Officers and others having Accounts depending with this Common-wealth are requested to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper vouchers and accounts.

JOHN LACEY, jun.
J. GARDNER,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
SAMUEL DALE.

N. B. The Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants are requested to be punctual in sending to the Committee certificates under their hands and seals, with the proper vouchers of the several sums of money by them advanced to the recruiting officers. 3 w.

Potts-Town, August 2, 1779.

WHEREAS Robert Dill, A. C. I. has set up a public advertisement in this town, accusing us of propagating and spreading a report of his having sold Continental Salt out of the store: This is therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never said he sold *Continental Salt*, but that he, the said Dill, sold salt out of the *Continental Store*, is what we said and can testify. ¶ DETERICK MATTEY, ADAM CRACKNER.

FOR SALE,

LYING on both sides of *Licking Run*, in the county of *Fauquier*, 30 miles from *Fredericksburg*, and about 26 from *Dumfries*, a tract of land containing 2360 acres, of which, by computation, between 3 and 400 are low grounds. There are 160,000 corn, and as many tobacco hills now in crop, besides fields of small grain and for pasture, so that twenty hands may be put on the plantations to advantage; 25 acres of the low grounds are in timothy and clover. This land is well adapted to all kinds of crops which the climate will admit of. There are five good tobacco houses, and one indifferent one, a dwelling-house with four rooms, an overseer's house, negroe quarters, near 80,000 bricks burnt, and a considerable quantity of timber in place for carrying on a tolerable large building. The land will be shewn by Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, living on the premises, and terms known of HUGH NELSON.

York Virginia, July 20, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, August 2, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a General Meeting of the Commissioners for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be held in their Chamber, at the Court house, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to take into consideration, and proceed against such Collectors of the Public Taxes, as shall then appear delinquents, agreeable to the laws of this State. *By Order of the Board,*

GEORGE HONEY, Jun. Clk.

¶

August 1, 1779.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, out of the house of BARNABY OWING, living on Haddonfield road, three miles from Cooper's ferry, one Silver Table-Spoon, marked S. P. A. one Pap-Spoon, marked W. S. five Tea-Spoons, marked S. P. A. 4 marked S. P. Any person apprehending the thief and spoons, so that the owner may have them again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Spoons only, paid by BARNABY OWEN.

*** It is requested that Silversmiths or others will stop the said Spoons, if offered for sale. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th day of July, a Dutch SERVANT MAID, named *Carolina Bofinger*, alias *Lania*, about 30 years of age, she has lost one of her eyes, and has a thin spare visage, with black hair, a middle sized woman, and talks bad English; had on and took with her 5 short gowns, 2 calico, 1 linen, 1 worsted stripe, 1 linen stripe, 3 linsey petticoats, 2 white aprons. She was imported some years ago, and purchased by Peter Miller, living in Northampton, and sold to John Hist, sold again to George Snider, and sold again to John Garat, and purchased by the subscriber. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ARTHUR BROADES.

℔

JOHN DIAMOND, ROPE-MAKER, in Market-street, above Sixth-street, the house formerly occupied by Thomas Tisdell, Rope-maker, deceased, makes and sells, wholesale and retail, viz. Sewing, whipping, seine and blocking TWINE; log, deep-sea, and hand lead lines; fishing lines of all sorts; bedcord, sacking-bottom lines, leading lines, jack lines, plow-traces, halters, &c. Considerable allowance made to those who buy to sell again. ‖ 2 *M.*

Roxbury township, Morris county New-Jersey, June 12, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 14½ high, with a star in his forehead, and two white snips, one between his nostrils, and the other between that and the star, and his right hind leg is white half way up to his ham. Likewise a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, with a star in her forehead, and a little white on both her hind feet. Those horses are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by MICHAEL AUBLE. ¶

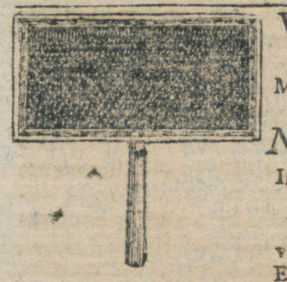
WAR-OFFICE, July 26, 1779.

WHEREAS the Board have received information from Colonel Bland, commanding at the Convention Barracks, near Charlotteville in Virginia, that considerable desertions have taken place among the troops of the Convention, many of whom leave the post with an intent to rejoin the enemy: All officers in the service of the United States are therefore directed to be vigilant in detecting and apprehending deserters from those troops. The civil officers in the respective States where such deserters may be found, are earnestly requested to give their assistance in securing them; and the well affected inhabitants will do essential service to their country, by taking into custody all British deserters travelling from the southward, and delivering them to the next Commissary of Prisoners, or committing them to the nearest gaol. A practice of administering the States oath of allegiance to deserters from the convention troops, and then supplying them with passes, has heretofore been too prevalent, and productive of very pernicious consequences, by affording them a safe and easy method of escaping to places in the possession of the British army. Those magistrates and other officers of justice, who have been induced to receive such oaths, and grant passes in consequence thereof, are earnestly called upon to discontinue a practice so injurious to the States: And as those passes have been obtained merely with a design to facilitate their escape to the enemy, the soldiers possessed of them are notwithstanding to be secured, and treated as deserters. They are generally clad in short coarse linen coats or coatees, and linen overalls; and carry their regimental coats in knapsacks.

The troops under the convention of Saratoga consist of the 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 47th and 62d regiments, a detachment of the 33d regiment, Lord Balcarriss's corps, and royal artillery, British; and of the Brunswick dragoons, regiments of Reidesel, Barner, Rhetz, Specht, Hesse Hanau, Hessian artillery and battalion of grenadiers, German. The regiments and corps are particularized, as the numbers and devices on the buttons of many of their uniforms may tend to discover the desertion of the owners.

By order of the Board,
P. SCULL, Secretary.

The printers of the different States are desired to insert this advertisement in their papers.



WOOL CARDS,

Esteemed equal to English Cards, MADE and SOLD, by Wholesale or Retail, by

Nathan & David Sellers,

In Sixth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

Who have for sale IRON WIRE of various Sizes, suitable for Hooks and Eyes, Hair-pins, Binding-wire, Knitting-needles, &c. &c. Considerable Allowance is made to those who purchase Cards by Wholesale.

PAPER-MOLDS

Of all Kinds, and other Wire-work suitable for Paper-makers, Millers, &c. made in the neatest and best Manner by the said NATHAN SELLERS.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, near the Head of North-East, Cæcil County, Maryland, a Negroe Man, called TONEY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, slim built, and his wife RACHEL, with a young child, she is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a tawny complexion, has some of her fore teeth out, has a very sour look and is very bold and saucy; they are both between 30 and 40 years of age; their clothes is uncertain; it is thought they have a pass with them and may change their names and pass for free Negroes. Whoever will give information where they are concealed, or secure them in any gaol on the continent, shall have the above reward, paid by

April 14, 1779. ¶ JOHN HALL.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1779.

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE.

IN pursuance of the Resolve of Congress of January the second last, respecting the Emissions of Continental Bills of Credit, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, there have been destroyed in this Office, *Two Millions Three Hundred and Forty Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty One Dollars* of the Emission of May 20th; and *One Million Five Hundred and Twelve Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty Five Dollars* of the Emission of April 11th.---Amounting in the whole to THREE MILLIONS, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TWO THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIX DOLLARS.

The several Printers in the United States are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treasurer of Loans.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now SELLING, at BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church in Third-street, Philadelphia,*

A NARRATIVE of Colonel ETHAN ALLEN's CAPTIVITY, from the Time of his being taken by the British, near Montreal, on the 25th Day of September, in the Year 1775, to the Time of his Exchange, on the 6th Day of May, 1778: Containing, his VOYAGES and TRAVELS, with the most remarkable Occurrences respecting himself, and many other Continental Prisoners of different Ranks and Characters, which fell under his Observation in the Course of the same; particularly the Destruction of the Prisoners at New-York, by General Sir William Howe, in the Years 1776 and 1777: Interspersed with some POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS. Written by himself, and now published for the information of the Curious in all Nations.---*Price Ten Paper Dollars.*

When God from Chaos gave this World TO BE,
Man then be form'd, and form'd him TO BE FREE.
American Independence, a Poem. FRENEAU.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the Dozen, Gross, five Hundred, or one Thousand, are now selling by *Robert Bell*, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia. Said *Bell* also sells, LITERATURE in all Arts, Sciences and Languages, to those Sentimentalists, who are so truly scientific, as to be persuaded in their own Minds that the Enjoyment of Books is superior to any Pleasure arising from the Contemplation of Gold, Silver, or Paper Dollars. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in the District of Southwark, a large BAY MARE, 15 hands high, big bellied, branded with a horse-shoe on both shoulders, but appears much plainer on one side than the other, switch tail, and not shod. Also went with her, a black yearling FILLEY, both hind legs white. Whoever takes up the said Mare and Filley, so that the owner may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH CASSIN. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1779. THE NUMB. 2566.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

To His EXCELLENCY the SIEUR GERARD, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

The ADDRESS of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

SIR,

WHEN it was known among the people of America, that the greatest Prince on earth had declared, that as a mark of his special favour to them he had appointed the Sieur GERARD, who had so great a share in forming the treaties of amity and commerce subsisting between the two nations, to reside in these States, as Minister Plenipotentiary of France, every friend of his country, forgetting the calamities of war, rejoiced in the certainty of a firm and happy establishment of our freedom and independence. When you, Sir, arrived in this city, the citizens were impressed with too great respect to admit of the utterance of that heart-felt gladness, which cheered and animated every bosom: The greatness of the occasion, and the fulness of their joy, raised emotions in their breasts, which the huzzas of a multitude would have disgraced: And, if there has been any change in their sentiments since that time, it has only been the moulding of those sentiments of veneration and respect, by your own hand, into a warm and more cordially affectionate esteem and regard.

This Committee, Sir, feel themselves happy in the opportunity of congratulating your Excellency on the signal victory obtained by the fleet of His Most Christian Majesty, commanded by His Excellency the Count d'Estaing, over the fleet of Great-Britain, under the command of Admiral Byron, near the island of Grenada, on the sixth of July last. A victory rendered glorious, even in the midst of successful operations, by the extensive and important consequences, both to France and to America, which have already flowed from it: And still more illustrious by *the manner* in which that victory has been gained. The proudest of Britons will tremble when they learn that their ships, the boast and dependance of those insolent islanders, were not able to endure the fire of an *inferior number* of the ships of France. Scarcely recovered from the prejudices impressed on our minds, while connected with that haughty people, our surprise at this great event is only equalled by our joy at the certainty and importance of it. The Count d'Estaing, and the brave officers under his command, will merit the high honors they cannot fail to receive for their skill and intrepidity on that glorious occasion, and they will be for ever peculiarly dear to all Americans, who will assuredly preserve their names with all possible attention: Even the seamen and soldiers on board that fleet will be gratefully remembered, and their bravery acknowledged on all occasions.

Sir, that superior wisdom which animated and inspired the heart of *Louis the Sixteenth*, the friend of mankind, and induced him to reach out his powerful arm for the assistance and relief of America, at a time when every circumstance conspired to render that act illustrious and glorious, will induce future ages, even to the latest, to acknowledge, that Heaven had reserved for this Great Prince the most refined and most important stroke of policy that ever honoured the counsels of a King, and the effects of it, encreasing and extending beyond the reach of imagination, will astonish mankind for ages to come. Policy founded on benevolence, justice and wisdom, must strengthen with time, and shine with encreasing lustre even thro' eternity.

Be assured, Sir, that no nation was ever more sensible of the benefits of an alliance, than the people of this City and Liberties are of the advantages which America derives from *that* in which she is engaged with the *greatest of Princes*, whom you so honorably represent: Nor can any people be more sincere in their expressions of joy, on any occasion, than the citizens of Philadelphia are upon the great victory which we have the honour, in behalf of ourselves and our fellow-citizens, now to congratulate your Excellency. And we beg you to believe, that the citizens of Philadelphia regard the person of the *Sieur Gerard* with the utmost possible esteem and respect.

(By the unanimous vote of the Committee)
Signed, By your Excellency's most obedient
and very humble servant,
JAMES HUTCHINSON, *Chairman*,

The following is a translation of his Excellency's Answer.

To the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the City and Liberties of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE with the warmest sensibility the congratulations, which you address to me in your own, and in the name of the citizens of Philadelphia, upon the advantage which his Majesty's navy has obtained over that of Britain, in an engagement near the island of Grenada.

The advantages which result from this event to the United States, renders our success peculiarly pleasing to us. This manner of thinking is universal in France, and I please myself with the supposition, from the sentiments which the citizens of Philadelphia express, that it is so in America.

I shall take care to represent their attention, and their warm attachment in the colours which they merit. And I shall not fail to inform the Compte D'Estaing and his fleet with this so honorable tribute of praise, bestowed upon their conduct and their bravery.

[*For the remainder turn to the fourth Page.*]

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER VII.

THE expectation of America was early turned towards France, and not without reason; for this nation, equally with us, had felt the injuries of Britain, who had been successful against her in many wars, owing not to a superiority of discipline, or valour in the troops of Britain,—but to the alliances which she had been able to contract upon the continent of Europe, and to the resources which she drew from her colonies of North-America. An illiberal and unenlightened Briton will attribute his success to superiority of discipline and valour, and will represent his neighbours, and especially the French nation, against whom his hatred is intense, as poltroons and cowards: But the liberal and enlightened Hume, an historian of Britain, will inform his countrymen, if they please to hear him, that, as a standing evidence of the "gallantry and military prowess" of the French nation, "the defeat given to their troops under Marshal Crequi, at Consarbric, in Germany, 1765, was almost the only one by land from Rocroi to Blenheim, during the course of above 60 years, and these too full of bloody wars against potent and martial enemies: Their victories equal almost the number of years during that period.'

It was not a superiority of discipline or valour, but superior advantages of naval stores, and provisions and men drawn from this continent, that gave to Britain the dominion of the sea, and success by land, of late years, and made her formidable, not to France only, but to other powers of Europe. For, if the time should ever come that she could possess these States in absolute subjection, and could command their force to any part of the globe, and for any purpose, these powers must have felt the pressure, and have sunk, as we had done, beneath the dominion of her island. For it is reasonable to suppose, that while this continent had made one wing of her empire, she would have sought to balance it by an equal portion of the earth on the other side.

By means of these States, growing and advancing every day, Britain had become formidable, and especially to France, who had experienced her to be a haughty and rapacious nation, disdainful of peace, fierce and bloody in her wars, and cruel and unsparing in the hour of victory. Americans who have seen and have felt this will easily believe it; and it only remains, in a few words, to account for it. It is owing, in my opinion, not so much to her food, which is chiefly flesh, and to the air of her island which is heavy, and gives a severe and saturnine temper to the constitution, as to her insular and detached situation from the continent. For knowing less of the world than her neighbours, her self-esteem is greater, and she has less emerged from the barbarism of the feudal times, in which the songs of the bards, and the maxims of the laws, and the divided and hostile situation of the several chieftains waring with each other, inspired a fierce courage, and taught her temper, like the wrath of Achilles, "to claim every thing by arms."* With a people educated under these impressions, and in this gradation of the social state, it will be accounted greater honour to obtain one advantage by the dint of personal and bold prowess, than a thousand by the more slow, but more humane and equitable methods of treaty and accommodation. An Englishman had rather strike two blows than submit to the drudgery of thinking once. Hence it is that the laws of nations can have little hold upon this people, and a breach of faith is with them no injustice. At least, it is a general complaint against them over all the world, that they pay not that attention to engagements and to treaties, which ought to characterize a civilized nation.

No wonder then that France, whose safety must have been the first sacrifice to the growing power of Britain, has been alarmed at the prospect, and for more than half a century has carefully observed the progress of this power, and opposed herself to her ambition. Every war, on the part of France, since the reign of Louis XIV. has been a defensive war. Peace has been her object, and, in order to secure it, she has found it necessary to observe and check the early inroad of the power, whose aim it was to disturb it. This was perfectly consistent with the law of nations, which justifies any people in taking measures against that power, who, by her over-grown strength, or by her avarice and ambition, had become formidable to her neighbours.† It is a law of nations, and it is a law of self-preservation with individuals. For I am not to wait until the point which is drawn against me is sheathed in my breast, but I am to wrest it out of the hand of the assassin, and to turn it against himself.

In the reign of Louis XIV. the passion of the nation as well as of the sovereign was for war; but corrected by experience, and the writings of her wise men, who have taught her that true glory does not consist in extensive empire, but in cultivating useful arts, which render mankind happy, it has been now for many years the object of her counsels to maintain tranquility, to improve her commerce, and be happy in her own dominion. Fenelon, by his very noble composition, stiled the adventures of Telemachus, and writ for the express purpose of forming the mind of the Dauphin, who was afterwards Louis XV. contributed, with many others, to enlighten the understanding of the nation, and to rescue them from that false sense of honour, which, to use the words of Hume, led that "gallant and polite people" to covet fame by the lustre and renown of arms: But, as I have said before, it was equally the sad experience of the calamities of war, even to the conquerors, that has corrected their mistake, and taught them true policy, even peace with their neighbours, and happiness in their own bounds.

Cardinal Fleury, under Louis XV. was a peace-loving minister, and every minister since that period has been studious of preserving peace, and the utmost regret has been expressed by them, when, from motives of direct self-preservation, they have been under the necessity, at any time, of declaring war.

From what we have explained of the councils of the French nation, and which explanation I know myself to have derived from the most perfect knowledge of circumstances and reality, it will be easy to be seen by every one, why it was that France did not chuse to accept the the offers of Great Britain; offers greater than she could have hoped to obtain by a ten years of successful war; and those offers only to secure her neutrality in the controversy with America; and from whence we shall be led to ask what would not Britain have conceded to procure her assistance? But France well knew, that though these offers would have added to her own strength, and, at the same time, have weakened Britain, yet by accepting them she would have excited envyings and jealousies amongst her neighbours, and have laid the foundation of a thousand wars waged against her, by the powers who must have taken the alarm at her encreased and accumulated empire, and have formed such confederacies, as in the end would have brought her, after many years of bloodshed, and of sore debate, to her former situation. Such confederacies were formed against her under Louis XIV. and not even the great military skill of Turene and Condé were more than sufficient finally to protect her own borders. She is therefore wise enough to know, that whatever advantages of extended empire or encreased force she might acquire by the offers and concessions of Great-Britain, yet the powers of Europe would not willingly have suffered her to retain them. This is the true solution of what must otherwise appear a paradox, that France, from the first moment of the controversy, paid not the least attention to the offers of Great-Britain, though, on the one hand, there were immediate and direct advantages, and, on the other hand, but a contingency of issues and events. It is the true key in this affair, that peace, not power, happiness, and not vain-glory, was the object of France. While she was willing to reduce the power of Britain, and to confine it to proper bounds, she was careful that, by no weight placed in the scale of her dominion, she might draw upon herself the jealousy of other powers, and their confederate hostility.

This was liberal and enlarged policy, which, like the maxims that guide the conduct of the aged and the wise, is the last fruit of a long experience. A young and uninstructed nation, like an uninformed individual, is apt to confine its attention to the advantages which lie immediately before it, not considering that the possession of them may involve many evils, that will finally convert them to the greatest damage that could possibly befal that state or commonwealth. Florus, an historian of great judgment and reflection, has observed, that the government of Rome might have been immortal, if she had confined herself within the two seas of Italy. It is equally to be believed that the kingdom of Macedon might have existed long, if, under Alexander, it had not sought to extend itself into Asia: And the like may be said of Britain, that she might have been to this day a happy and a powerful nation, and free from any seeds of corruption in her constitution, if she had restrained her ambition, and confined her views to the margin of her own island.

The policy of France, in this great crisis of deliberation between the offers of Great-Britain and her attachment to America, has been admired by all the world, and is indeed worthy of the counsels of a great and enlightened people. The King of England, sore with chagrin, and burning with resentment, had declared "that he would not only sacrifice his hereditary Electorate of Hanover, but even risk the safety of his crown of England, rather than not be able to subdue his rebellious subjects of the colonies of North America." But what would it profit France to have received, or even now to reduce Hanover, seeing that bounded in her own limits she can be more happy.

That France aspires not to more extensive empire, or ampler advantages of commerce than she now possesses, is evident from that treaty into which she has entered with the people of America, in which treaty she has "renounced forever the possession of Bermuda, as well as of any part of the continent of North-America, which before the treaty of Paris 1776, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called British Colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the power of the King and Crown of Great-Britain." It was no sacrifice of any of her wishes, that France, in the treaty into which she has entered with these States, did not debate every article, and endeavour to extort from us the guarantee of Canada, of Nova Scotia, and the two Floridas, and some concessions of exclusive advantages of commerce confined to her shores: For she well knew that the possession of this territory, or of these advantages, would not promote what she had in view, the happiness and peace of her Empire. Other powers would not have ceased to have given her cause of uneasiness, until she had returned to her former situation of a fair and equal level with themselves.

* *Nihil non arrogat armis.* Hor. † *Burlamaque.*

But especially it was the clear and commanding thought of France, in the treaty into which she entered with us, that she could not hope to obtain from it constant and perennial satisfaction, unless it was placed upon the broad basis of equality. If one grain of unequal weight was found on one side, it would throw it down. America for the present might submit to it, but after some time she would revolt, and seek to rise proper and erect, and unbended to the one side or to the other. France sensible of this, and wishing our amity to be perpetual, would not ask, hope or desire,—nay, she would not suffer that one circumstance should be conceded in her favour, or one advantage should be taken of our then depressed situation. It may be worth while in this place to repeat that very noble language of Monsieur Gerard, Royal Syndic of Strasburgh, and Secretary of his Majesty's Council of State, and now Minister of France to these States, when, on the 16th of December, 1777, he waited on our Plenipotentiaries at Paris, and informed them, *by order of the King*, "that after long and full consideration of our affairs and propositions in Council, it was decided, and his Majesty was determined to acknowledge our independence, and make a treaty with us of amity and commerce: That, in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our present situation to obtain terms from us, which otherwise would not be convenient for us to agree to, his Majesty desiring that the treaty, once made, should be durable, and our amity subsist forever, which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its interest in the continuance, as well as in the commencement of it: It was therefore his intention that the terms of the treaty should be such, as we might be willing to agree to if our State had been long established, and in the fulness of strength and power, and such as we should approve of when that time should come: That His Majesty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to support our Independence by every means in his power: That in doing this, he might probably be soon engaged in a war, with all the expence, risk and damages usually attending it; yet he should not expect any compensation from us, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our sakes, since, besides his *real goodness* to us and our cause, it was manifestly the interest of France that the power of England should be diminished by our separation from it."

What was the predilection, or in other words, the *goodness* of France for our cause will be the subject of a future paper. At present it is sufficient to observe that which is the most stable ground of observation, viz. That France, in the part which she has taken with America, and in the fair and equal treaty ratified between us, has found her true interest. For on the one hand she is freed from all apprehensions of the over-grown colonial power of Britain, who had long been her haughty and disdainful adversary: And on the other hand, the powers of Europe are in love with her moderation, her good sense and generosity, all which spring from the wisdom of her counsels, and the justice of her Prince. Lastly, she has pleased America, and has bound her with a chain of kind acts, which will not easily be broken.

Let not the enemies of France in these States or elsewhere tell me, as if it could excite distrust between us, that self-interest has moved France to take part with us in this debate. For I do assert it, that a true knowledge of one's own happiness is with individuals the best guide to equity, and generosity and good deeds to others; and a true knowledge and pursuit of the best interests of any nation will produce the happiness and best interest of those that are around her. I have been indeed sometimes diverted with observing into what variety of forms the ingenuity of man will convert itself, in favour of a point which it is willing to establish. Heretofore we were told by the disaffected persons of America, for I hate to blot my paper with the word tory, that France would not espouse the cause of these States, because it was not her interest to espouse it; and again we were told by the same men, that France had espoused the cause of these States, because it was her interest to espouse it. In this they were almost as ingenious and as inconsistent with themselves as the Devil was with Job; for the arch fiend, as the Rabbins tell us, on presenting himself amongst the sons of God, gave it as a reason for the uprightness of the dweller in the land of Uz that he was too rich; and afterwards, when in a sad reverse of situation he retained his integrity with equal firmness, it was because he was too poor. I do well recollect that I could not make it my opinion that France would not espouse our cause, and that it was not her interest. Now it is my opinion, with the disaffected persons of America, that France has taken part with us because it was her interest to take part with us, and it is the only difference between us, that whereas he observes this in order to detract from the merit of the interposition of the court of France, I, on the other hand, observe it as that which is honourable to her counsels, and which is the best security than we can have for the continuance of her friendship.

We well know, that however high the passions of a nation may be seen in favour of a neighbouring state, yet it will be sober policy and a regard to self-interest that will ultimately govern. Warm affections of the heart, operating from abstracted causes, can last but for a while; for by and by they will revert, and after a few vibrations fix in the medium of their own interest. Strong feelings of this nature, like a spring tide, may flow high, and for six hours, but they must again return, and be lost in a less remote object, as the streams and tides are lost in the ocean.

Happy is the friendship of individuals, when they mean the same, and their interest is the same. "Idem velle, atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est," says the historian Sallust; that is, "a unity of interest is the only lasting bond of friendship." Happy is the amity of States, when the councils that subserve the interests of the one do equally subserve the interests of the other. Happy is the amity of these States with France; for the object is the same with both. If we conceive two lines meeting in a centre, we shall have an adequate idea of the interests of France and the interests of these States, and their consequent co-operations, which tend to one point, the dismemberment of the British power, and the establishment of this empire independent of her and of all the world. What then hinders but that our amity shall be perpetual? In a unity of interests between us, there is a strong foundation of our hope that we shall be an allied people, and a people happy in alliance to the most remote ages; or, to use the expression of the Greeks, "While water runs, and the tall trees grow."

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

CHARLESTOWN, July 13.

The second expedition of the British army (of the successful issue of which the English and Scotch, and the Royal American News-papers, have been filled with pompous predictions for above a twelve-month past) to render themselves masters of this town, is now at an end, and has proved equally, if not more, *disgraceful* to their arms, than their first attempt in the year 1776. Their army under the command of Brigadier General Prevost, consisting of two battalions of Highlanders (the 71st regiment) 2 regiments of Hessians, 1 battalion of the 60th, 2 regiments of North-American new levies, Col. Brown's corps of dragoons or light horse; to which were attached a large body of the most infamous banditti and horse thieves that perhaps ever were collected together any where, under the direction of M'Girt (dignified with the title of Colonel) 2 corps of Indians, with negro and white savages disguised like them, and about 1500 of the most savage disaffected poor people, seduced from the back settlements of this State and North-Carolina—entered this State the 30th of April last: By a rapid march, the assistance of the best guides, a season uncommonly favourable, and taking routes that could not be suspected, this respectable body arrived before the town, quite unexpected, the 11th of May: On the 12th they precipitately withdrew by night; and have ever since been stealing from island to island, till they have escaped, though not without an attack in their lines upon the 20th of June (after having been twice in vain invited out) wherein they suffered severely, especially their corps of Highlanders. If stripping even women and children, and the very negroes, of all their cloathing; cutting up all the feather-beds, that our people should have none to lie on, and carrying off the ticken; robbing every where all the plate and money that could be found; destroying papers of all kinds; cutting up or dashing to pieces every kind of useful houshold furniture; wantonly shooting down all kinds of live stock; burning houses, and carrying off some thousands of negroes and horses, are meritorious and glorious acts, we are warranted to say, that no British army every did acquire more glory than that commanded by Brigadier General Augustine Prevost; but what could not be accomplished by an army to which such honourable corps were attached?—Particulars of this notable expedition will be published, as soon as they can be properly collected and arranged; through the whole of which we are persuaded, if the information we have already received can be depended upon, there will not be the least cause for censure on any part of the conduct of the Hon. Col. Maitland, Major Skelley, Col. Thomas Brown, one of the Hessian Colonels, and some few other officers, who did not come divested of politeness and humanity.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Augusta, dated July 5, 1779.

"Colonels Baker and Twiggs, with a party of horse, having gone from Augusta towards Sunbury, met on Sunday the 27th of June with M'Girth at Medway Meeting-house, whom Col. Baker attacked and defeated, and took a number of prisoners. Col. Baker, hearing that there were a number of Continental Officers on parole going to Sunbury, went after and retook the following officers, at a place of Mrs. Arthur's, about five miles from Medway Meeting-house, viz. Captains Mosby, Nash, Booker, Hicks and Templeton; Lieuts. Davenport, Mosby and Mitchell. Col. Baker sent the above officers and the prisoners taken from M'Girth up *Canochie*; and hearing there was a party sent out from Savannah against him, left Col. Twiggs with 60 men at Mr. James Butler's plantation, and followed his prisoners up *Canochie*. On Monday the 28th, Col. Twiggs being then at Butler's house, had information of a body of horse coming up the lane, when he formed about 35 men, being the number then with him, the rest having gone a foraging: The party advanced, and attacked Col. Twiggs, who beat them off; the British troops then dismounted and formed by a fence; Capt. Muller, their Commander, receiving a wound, ordered his men to charge, which they attempted, but being galled by the riflemen, they broke and ran: Col. Twiggs then ordered his men to mount the horses left by the enemy and pursue, which they did, and made prisoners 2 officers and 30 privates. The enemy left on the field 4 killed and 11 wounded; likewise Capt. Muller, who died about two hours after the action of his wounds, and was buried by Col. Twiggs with the honours of war. Col. Twiggs had only 2 men wounded. The two officers, with the wounded, and 30 privates, were permitted to go to Savannah on parole; the rest of the prisoners and retaken officers were brought off by Colonel Baker.

"Col. Baker, whilst he was at Medway, sent a flag to Savannah, offering an exchange of prisoners, which the enemy agreed to; but Col. Baker was obliged to return to Augusta before it could be accomplished.

"Col. Baker's people brought off a number of negroes, horses, and a large quantity of dry goods, which they found at a store on Thomas Savage, Esqr's plantation, on Ogechie."

The prisoners taken in the above action were brought to town on Saturday last, under a proper guard.

Copy of a letter from an officer of rank in the British army, dated Port Royal Island, July 2, 1779.

"In my last letter to you, I gave you the particulars of a bold effort made by the rebels, the 20th of June, to storm our entrenchments at Stono. In this I have little news to convey, nothing material having happened since, unless I was to give a detail of the miserable situation of the army from the heat of this climate. I fear, my friend, the Royal Cause will suffer material injury, in that we had not a sufficient number of troops to take Charlestown by storm the evening we marched before the walls of it; and the delay till winter will be attended with immense difficulties. If it be but strongly fortified, the siege of it will prove hard and tedious, as the Rebels have store of artillery, and will, no doubt, have their public cellars well stored with meat, drink and firing, for many months; so that if we shall assault it, we shall be once more fained to quit it with shame; and the affairs of Europe and America are so various, that it will be impossible for us to have an army sufficient to reduce it.

"Our Commanders seem to lay much stress on holding possession of the country, corrupting the negroes, plundering the inhabitants, and burning their possessions: "Seeing their estates destroyed, say they, the people will "not have patience to bear the war, and a love for them- "selves will make them desert their cause, however con- "vinced of its justice." This mode of warfare I ever held base and ignominious; and the command of the country, without the possession of Charlestown, is, in my poor opinion, but of small account; and if their government has but worth and valour, and a genius for resources equal to what this rich Colony affords, it will master all these difficulties. This cruelty, this destruction and waste, will rather warm the people, and make them resolute. I am of opinion, that the damage all done, and the mischief over, the people, seeing no help for it, will stick faster to their new government, which will then be more bound to their patriotism, as their property is ruined in its defence.

"Much has also been hoped for from the malecontents or loyalists. So far are they from yielding us any assistance, that few only apply for protection from plundering parties, and do no other service than steal their neighbours horses, cattle, and other necessaries for the army, and give intelligence of the movements and designs of the rebels, notwithstanding the most solemn oaths and vows of fidelity to them! I have read much of the history of civil wars, but never heard of such an amphibious, worthless race of men. In all other countries, the mass of the people take one side or other, and could never yet behold with indifference public calamities. In our civil wars of former days in Scotland, that native warmth of our temper, the *Scotorum fervidum ingenium*, which could never admit neutrality, now no longer exists in our countrymen, which nothing but the strange fatality attending the Royal cause can account for. But however useless these tories (as the rebels call them) are to us, and contemptible in themselves, if the new governments knew how to take advantage of times and circumstances, their faint opposition, so far from injuring the rebels, would be as a ladder for them to rise higher; nay, they might find, I think, faith and profit in them, had they wisdom and found policy. I could quote examples, where those who were held suspected in the beginning of a similar war have, from a strange pliability and changeableness of mens nature, changed sides, and done more worthy services than many who stept forward in the beginning. 'Tis from all these and many other reasons that I much doubt the success of his Majesty's arms the ensuing campaign against the Carolinas.

"Taking a conquest even for granted, I think it were much better to grant them independence and secure their trade. In case of a subduction, I foretell you, my friend, that a new rebellion will be the inevitable consequence; for the people, harrassed as they are with the fatigues and heat of the war, will not immediately feel the anguish of the wound their reputation and feelings must suffer, when they grow cool and find themselves stigmatized by the world, and perhaps treated by government as actual rebels. The pride and spirit of an ordinary man could never bear the unspeakable shame and infamy of so ignominious a situation; and the experience of other countries seems to prove, that the single consideration of national character will prompt them to incur all the miseries of war. It is not impossible but that the tories themselves may hereafter think themselves and posterity involved in the dishonour of being conquered from a state of rebellion; and so much are the ways of men past finding out, that they may be the first to rouse to arms."

BOSTON, *August 5.*

Tuesday last arrived here a French frigate of 32 guns from France, in which came passengers his Excellency the CHEVALIER DE LA LUSERNE, Plenipotentiary from his Most Christian Majesty to the United States, with his Secretary, &c. as also the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, Esq; late a Commissioner from these States to the Court of France. His Excellency and suit landed on General Hancock's wharf, about five o'clock the same afternoon, where they were received by a Committee from the Hon. Council of this State, who were waiting with carriages for their reception; they were conducted to the house late the residence of the Continental General. He was saluted by a discharge of 13 cannon on his landing from the fortress on Fort-Hill, and every other mark of respect shewn him which circumstances would admit.

Yesterday arrived here a ship and two brigs from France, that came out under convoy of the above frigate, who, we hear, have very valuable cargoes on board.

Extract of a letter received by the Board of War in Boston, from an eminent House in France, dated May 27, 1779.

"The English, who had a great number of privateers ready to put to sea when the hostilities began, took unawares the best part of our West-India merchantmen (on their return) and for some time continued to make deep wounds to our trade but now, we every day see some of their privateers and frigates brought into our ports, they were always conquered when the number was equal.

"An expedition which we attempted lately on the islands of Jersey and Guernsey miscarried for want of wind and tide. We may however attribute a success to it, because Admiral Arbuthnot, who sat sail with a squadron of men of war to carry reinforcements to New-York and Georgia, made a diversion to his intended voyage by going to the assistance of those islands, and we hope that delay will be favourable to the Americans. Monsieur de la Fayette embarks immediately, with 15 or 1800 dragoons, to join your brave Generals.

"France, by her mediation, has concluded peace between the Russians and Turks. She has also brought about an accommodation of the contest between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany: The treaty of peace is signed. We flatter ourselves that all these powers will concur with Spain, to determine or compel England to make a peace advantageous both to France and America. The Spanish galleons are arrived. Spain has four or five ships of the line ready to put to sea, and people presume the order for sailing will not be delivered before every measure for peace has been tried unsuccessfully by the Spanish Ambassador at St. James's Court.

"Ireland is very dissatisfied; there is a kind of insurrection, and the English apprehend we shall land some troops on that island.

"Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Russia, are making armaments to support their trade, and protect it against the depredations of the English, who invade every thing they meet at sea. In a word, all bids fair for us to have the satisfaction of seeing their tyrannic pride humbled.

"This, Sir, is a compendium of the political news. The debates in the English Parliament are still very warm, and Lord Sandwich remains in office, notwithstanding all the efforts of the navy."

Extract of a letter from an eminent House in France to the Board of War in Boston, dated Nantz, June 1779.

"The Spanish Ambassador has left the Court of London, after having notified that he was no longer a mediator at that Court. Our fleet set sail from Brest on the 3d instant in the afternoon, and cast anchor at Barthomme, from thence they departed on the 4th in the morning, with a fresh north-east gale of wind. It consists of 28 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 7 advice boats, and 3 fireships. The two men of war, the Burgogne and the Victory, are to join them at sea or at Cadiz, whither the fleet is sailing. Eight or ten thousand land forces are embarked in that fleet, and as every body thinks is going to join that of Spain, 32 men of war in number. The combined

fleets will attack Gibraltar and Minorca—The Count d' Eſtaing will keep at bay Admiral Byron—while Spain, who has ten battle ſhips about the Havanna, will attempt to conquer the Engliſh iſlands, or ſupport the Americans on the continent. It is reported the fleet at Portſmouth cannot be ready before the latter end of this month—8000 ſailors are wanted to compleat it. The Count d' Orvilliers communicated before his departure a letter directed to him by Mr. Deſtartine: It foretells good ſucceſs: God grant they may be true. The following is a copy.—

"Dear General, I bid you farewell—my beſt wiſhes attend you, all the General Officers, Commanders, and the whole army. Seek for the enemies; attack them vigorouſly in a favourable moment.—They ſhall be conquered—you are to be happy, and your ſucceſſes will cauſe me much joy. The good news I am to receive from you will be announced by me to the King. His cheerfulneſs and ſatisfaction will appear on that great event. I ſhall aſk for rewards, all will be granted, and immediately I'll forward them to thoſe that deſerve them; with gratitude they ſhall be received. The French flag will be triumphant, and our thankſgivings will be echoed to the Lord of Hoſts. Theſe are my moſt ſanguine expectations in the beginning of this campaign. Let me hear from you by all opportunities—I will wait for them with impatience. You know, Dear General, my friendſhip for you, my attachment to your corps, and zeal for your glory. Adieu."

Saturday laſt arrived here the prize ſhip Tartar, mounting 26 carriage guns, beſides cohorns and ſwivels, and had 130 hands; taken by the Mifflin, of 20 guns, Capt. Babcock, of this port, and only 100 hands. She was fitted out of Ireland for the purpoſe of taking an American frigate, and ſhe happened to catch a *Tartar*. The Tartar had her Captain and 22 hands killed, beſides ſome wounded: The Mifflin had 2 men killed. The Mifflin had alſo taken four other prizes, one of which we hear has ſince been re-taken and carried into Newport. When the Tartar left the Mifflin, ſhe was chaſed by a 40 gun ſhip and 2 frigates, but as ſhe ſailed very faſt, 'tis thought ſhe got clear. The Tartar on her voyage hither took a brig laden with about 2500 Quintals of Fiſh, which ſhe parted with five days before her arrival here, and may be hourly expected.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 5.

Since our laſt was ſent into port by the Beaver and Gates privateers, the armed ſchooner Jaſon's Revenge, Montgomery, commander, bound from Georgia to New-York, with diſpatches for Sir Henry Clinton. We are informed by one of the priſoners taken in the above prize, that ſhe ſailed from Savannah the 16th of July, where the Britiſh army had arrived from South-Carolina, after having ſuffered much on their march by ſickneſs, but without any great loſs from the American arms, except at one place called Stono; about 1500 Britiſh and Germans were well entrenched and covered at that poſt, when, as our informant ſays, about 7 or 8000 Americans forced their outer lines, and drove them from their entrenchments; but a galley with 24 pounders enfilading the Americans, the Britons were, by that ſupport, enabled to recover their lines three times, with the loſs of 300 killed, and many wounded, as ſaid informant declares, tho' with ſeeming reluctance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Auguſt 9.

Thurſday morning laſt Col. White, with about 60 of our light-horſe, and as many of our infantry, went to the houſe of *James Delancy* and *Major Bearmore*, and ſurrounded them; but the birds were flown to New-York—After the Colonel's return, he was over-taken by the enemy's light-horſe, near Mamaroneck, where an engagement enſued, when the villains were obliged to retreat through our infantry (who did great execution) to Sniffin's Hill.——Sixteen of them were found on the field of action, and 18 were made priſoners, beſides above 30 horſes that fell into our hands. The gentleman who related the above is an officer of our light-horſe, and further adds, that our friends kept the ground, till the enemy ſent a baggage waggon to bring off their dead.

FISH-KILL, Auguſt 12.

At Fort Schuyler, ſome days ago, as 34 of our men were making hay, they were ſurprized by a party of Tories and Indians; one of them was killed, and 33 made priſoners, tho' ſo near the Fort!

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 18.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica Plains, near Boſton, dated Auguſt 4, 1779.

"Some time ſince we had advice that a body of the enemy had landed and were fortifying at Penobſcot: A fleet, conſiſting of a frigate, and ſuch other armed veſſels as could be collected, with ſome troops, were ſent to diſlodge them. Yeſterday we received an account that the buſineſs was compleatly done; that every man of the enemy, to the amount of 1000 (including ſailors) fell into our hands, and among the reſt maſter Mowatt, the firebrand that burnt Falmouth. It is ſaid that Mowatt, finding he could not ſave his veſſels, ordered ſeveral to be ſunk, but that two frigates and two ſloops of war had become our property notwithſtanding, and it is expected we may be able to raiſe thoſe which were ſunk. The Council have not received an official account yet, but what we have comes in ſuch a way as to be univerſally credited. A veſſel from Marblehead brings the ſame account, which is conſidered as a confirmation."

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, dated Auguſt 5, 1779.

"It is with ſincere pleaſure that I inform you, that the martial ſpirit is not yet extinct on the frontiers of Pennſylvania.—The attack made by M'Donald laſt week in this county was an alarming one, as the ultimate object appeared to be the magazine at Sunbury, and the cutting off the communication with General Sullivan. The danger had a proper effect on the frontier inhabitants of Lancaſter, Cumberland and York counties. As it was evident that an order from the Council would be too ſlow in its effect for the ſuccour of Sunbury, volunteers to march immediately to Northumberland county was the only expedient that could be thought of. Near fifty of Col. Elder's battalion, with Col. Smith, marched without loſs of time up the Suſquehannah, and arrived in Sunbury on Monday evening, every hour ſince has brought us freſh acceſſion of numbers. We were near five hundred ſtrong this morning, and the whole marched under command of Col. Smith (of the Council) for Munſey, determined, if the enemy remain in theſe parts, to ſeek them out."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatia, who was in St. Kitts when the Engliſh fleet arrived.

"I can't here give you ſo full an account of the engagement off Grenada as I could wiſh, for want of time. The iſland of Grenada was, I think, taken on Monday the 14th, to ſurrender priſoners of war; their loſs was trivial, as was that of the French. The next day (the 15th) Mr. Byron appeared with 21 ſail of the line, expecting to find only 13 of the Count's. Admiral Barrington began the action and behaved with uncommon bravery, receiving the fire of 6 or 7 ſail of the line for ſome minutes; the others were following as they could, till a ſignal for a line a head was thrown out; this kept ſome of the fleet from engaging at all; thoſe that did were very roughly handled. The appearance of the fleet coming to anchor was ſhocking; their hulls and rigging tore to pieces. The Prince of Wales had 74 ſhot in the larboard ſide; the others not much better. The loſs of killed and wounded is little ſhort of 1600 men. A few days after the fleet came into St Kitts, and the 21ſt the Count appeared off the harbour, and the 22d came ſo cloſe that I watched for ſome minutes expecting the ſhips to fire on him. After inſulting them in this manner he hove in ſtays and ſtood to the S. E. ſince which we have ſeen nothing of him: It is ſuppoſed he is gone to Antigua; if ſo, he will ſettle the affairs of their iſlands: There are there ſhips ſtores to the amount of two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, and the fleet can't ſhort of Jamaica find a maſt except there: They are in the moſt ſhattered condition you can ſuppoſe. I ſaw every ſhip of the Count's, and could not obſerve any that were damaged to ſpeak of. Things look very well in this quarter, and I doubt not but they do ſo with you."

Extract of another letter from St. Euſtatia, dated July 25.

"I have not time to tell you more than that war was declared at Porto Rico againſt England on the 15th inſtant. It is not generally known here, but you may depend on it."

The General Aſſembly of the State of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in their late ſeſſion, paſſed an act for raiſing a tax of £2,837,614 11 2½ lawful money, equal to 9,458,381 dollars and 78 ninetieths of a dollar, for defraying the public expence.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Eſq; Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, and Commander in Chief of Pennſylvania.*

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE, the officers and privates of the ſecond battalion of Lancaſter county, beg leave to addreſs you, upon our firſt meeting for this ſeaſon in the field,—and to congratulate you upon your being raiſed to preſide in the Supreme Executive Council of this State, by ſuch an unanimity of ſuffrages as has been ſcarcely parallelled in a ſimilar inſtance.

We cannot but applaud the high degree of virtue which led our Repreſentatives to appoint a gentleman of your firmneſs, integrity, public ſpirit and abilities, to ſuch an important ſtation; and cannot help looking upon it as a preſage, that Heaven will revive thoſe virtues among us, for which you are ſo conſpicuous, and upon which your authority, influence and example cannot fail to have an happy influence.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to accept, for yourſelf and the honorable body over which you preſide, our grateful acknowledgments for your excellent meſſage to our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly at the opening of the laſt ſeſſions; and be aſſured, that your zealous exertions to eſtabliſh and give vigour to our invaluable Conſtitution, to vindicate and maintain the honor and dignity of this commonwealth, and your ſingular attention to the eaſe, intereſt and liberty of its citizens, have not eſcaped our notice, but meet with our high approbation, and cannot fail, we preſume, to endear your perſon and adminiſtration to the good people of this State in general.

And if it may be any alleviation of the cares attending your high ſtation, or in any degree contribute to ſtrengthen your hands, amidſt the unreaſonable envy and oppoſition you have met with, you may promiſe yourſelf the moſt effectual encouragement and ſupport from the ſecond battalion of Lancaſter county. And that your uſeful and important life may be prolonged to a diſtant period, and that the remainder of your adminiſtration may be eaſy and happy, attended with comfort to yourſelf and bleſſings to the good people of this State, is our earneſt deſire and prayer. *Signed, by order of the Battalion,*

JAMES PORTER, Col.

Lancaſter county, May 24, 1779.

GENTLEMEN, *Philadelphia, July 20, 1779.*

THOUGH I feel too ſenſibly how much my character and ſervices are over-rated in the obliging and affectionate addreſs I have received, I cannot but prize it as a mark of your approbation and regard. You will permit me to conſider it as pointing out what I ought to be, and to aſſure you that my great ambition is to be more worthy the eſteem and regard of my virtuous countrymen.

To diffuſe the bleſſings of equal liberty, and to eſtabliſh the freedom and happineſs of our common country upon the moſt ſolid foundations, are objects to which I need not direct your views. The militia of Lancaſter county have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this long and arduous conteſt, too well to leave their friends ought to wiſh but that they may perſevere. May they, and you GENTLEMEN in particular, long enjoy the bleſſings of which you are ſo worthy.

You will now Gentlemen accept my thanks for the honour done me, and believe me,

Your obliged and very obedient humble ſervant,

JOSEPH REED.

AT a Court of Admiralty held at Philadelphia, on the third day of Auguſt, 1779, before the Honorable FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſquire, Judge of the ſaid Court: It being ſuggeſted, that, notwithſtanding the reſolves of Congreſs directing the commanders of armed veſſels, commiſſioned under the authority of the ſaid Congreſs, to ſend the maſter and pilot, and one or more of the principal perſons of the company, of any veſſel by them captured, together with all papers and writings whatſoever found on board, to the Judge of the Court of Admiralty of the State into the port of which ſuch veſſel may arrive, as ſoon after the ſaid capture as may be, for aſcertaining the property of ſuch capture, and to prevent addition to or embezzlement of ſuch papers, yet ſome inſtances of inattention and neglect had been ſhewn to the ſaid reſolves, from whence many inconveniences and injuries may ariſe to the Subjects and Allies of theſe States: To prevent therefore in future, as much as poſſible, any neglects of or diſobedience to the ſaid reſolves, and in order to enforce the ſame,

IT WAS RULED AND ORDERED by his Honor the ſaid Judge, that upon the arrival and mooring of any captured veſſel within any of the ports or harbours of this State, the Marſhal of this Court, or his Deputy, be, and he is hereby authorized and commanded to repair on board the ſame, and (unleſs the ſaid reſolves ſhall have been previouſly complied with) to demand of the prize maſter, or other perſon having charge of ſuch veſſel, all ſuch papers, &c. and to cauſe them, together with ſome proper perſon of the company of ſuch veſſel, to be forwarded forthwith to the ſaid Judge, to the intent that a preparatory examination may be had, and that the ſaid papers, &c. may be lodged in the Office of the Regiſter of the ſaid Court, agreeable to the ſaid reſolves, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, REGISTER.

In COMMITTEE, Auguſt 8, 1779.

Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the preſent ſtate of Houſe Rents, and what proportion they now bear to the price rented for in the year 1774, and report thereon to the General Committee.

Reſolved, That this Committee conſiſt of three, viz. Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Dickinſon and Major Boyd.

Extract from the Minutes,

JARED INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

N. B. The above Committee will be glad to receive information from any of their fellow citizens reſpecting the above.

In COMMITTEE, *Auguſt* 13, 1779.

Reſolved, That whereas the Town-Meeting, held on the 26th of July laſt, did determine, that for the appreciating of the currency, the prices of goods ſhould be gradually reduced; and this Committee was appointed for the purpoſe of carrying this determination into execution. We the ſaid Comittee, in order to diſcharge the laid truſt thus repoſed in us by the citizens of Philadelphia, do hereby inform all whom it may concern, that any perſon, who ſhall contravene the regulations, on reaſonable proof made of their offence, their caſe will be ſtated in the news-papers with their names, and they be held up as enemies to their country. JARED INGERSOL, *Secretary.*

Lancaſter, Auguſt 14, 1779.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 20th June laſt, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſomething pitted with the ſmall-pox; his dreſs when he went off is uncertain, as he took ſundry clothes with him, amongſt which are, two coats, a light ſaggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and ſtriped linen, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, ſeveral pair of old ſtriped and 2 pair of tow trowſers, 3 pair of ſtockings, 3 good ſhirts, and a round hat. Said Negroe is this country born, and talks the Engliſh and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the ſaddler's trade, is a ſhrewd cunning fellow, and will if poſſible procure a paſs, probably change his name, and endeavour to paſs as a freeman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſlave in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, jun. late of the county of Northampton, having been in due courſe of Law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, we, the Agents for ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, that the eſtates of the ſaid Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, junior, conſiſting of the following, Andrew Allen's, 203 acres and 177 and 3-qrs. ditto, being two lots of an 1800 acre tract on Monakeſy creek, about five miles from Bethlehem; three plantations, containing about 223 acres each, on a branch of ſaid creek. John Young's, the one half of an undivided tract on ſaid creek, containing 416 acres; the one half of ditto on Buſhkill creek, about three miles from Eaſton. William Thomas's, a plantation in Penn's townſhip, containing about 300 acres, a large ſtone houſe, and log barn, &c. thereon; another plantation in ſaid townſhip, containing 150 acres, log houſe and barn thereon; three other tracts in ſaid townſhip, containing about 200 acres each. Joſhua Thomas's, a plantation in ſaid townſhip, containing about 300 acres, log houſe and barn thereon. Samuel Cuſtard's, a plantation, containing 150 acres, log houſe and barn thereon. John Holder's, a tract of land in ſaid townſhip, containing about 200 acres. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court houſe, at Eaſton, on the 23d day of September next; the ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by Law directed.

And we, the Agents, do alſo, purſuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or either of them, and creditors of the ſaid Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joſhua Thomas, Samuel Cuſtard, and John Holder, junior, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

STEPHEN BALLIET,
Auguſt 13, 1779. WILLIAM M'NAIR, } Agents, &c.

Potſgrove, Auguſt 9, 1779.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

IN your Gazette of the 4th inſtant, I find an Advertiſement ſigned by *Deterick Mattey* and *Adam Cadkner*, wherein they deny that ever they ſaid that I ſold Continental ſalt, but that I ſold ſalt out of the Continental ſtore is what they have ſaid and can teſtify. I cannot think that any man of my acquaintance will believe any ſuch report, but as their aſſertion muſt, to a ſtranger, convey the idea of my having injured the public by the ſale of ſuch ſalt; I do now abſolutely deny that ever I ſold any ſalt out of the Continental ſtore, or any perſon by my order.

As I am confident thoſe with whom I have had dealings, will not believe that (if in my power) I would deſignedly wrong either an individual or the public; but leſt ſtrangers ſhould give credit to ſuch wicked inſinuations and reports, I muſt aſk it as a favour of them, not to be haſty in condemning either party, and they may expect in a little time to hear of thoſe men having fallen into the pit, which they have been ſecretly digging for me.

ROBERT DILL, A. C. of I.

WAS taken up laſt Thurſday, at General Mifflin's place, at the Falls of Schuylkill, a BAY MARE COLT, about two years old, about twelve hands high, a natural pacer. The owner applying at the ſaid place to *Henry Crekaermire*, and proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again.

Darby, Auguſt 17, 1779.

ALL perſons having juſt demands againſt the eſtate of JOSHUA ASH, late of Darby, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be paid; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired immediately to pay the ſame, to

ALICE ASH, Adminiſtratrix.
JOSHUA ASH or CALEB ASH, Adminiſtrators.

Thoſe concerned are deſired to attend at the houſe of ALICE ASH, on the 31ſt day of *Auguſt* inſt. with their accounts in readineſs, to prevent further trouble.

The manner in which you expreſs yourſelves on this occaſion breathes that precious confidence, which his Majeſty will ever conſider as the moſt agreeable effect of that ſincere and diſintereſted friendſhip which his Majeſty has pledged to the people of America, of the efforts which he is making on their account, and of his conſtant reſolution to exert all the force which God has intruſted to him, to eſtabliſh as ſoon as ſhall be poſſible, the liberty, the independence, the ſecurity, and the happineſs of confederated America.

On the other hand I perceive with infinite pleaſure, Gentlemen, that the citizens of Philadelphia are ſenſible of the value of this his Majeſty's conduct towards America. The honor and the intereſt of the nation are, from this time forward, inſeparably connected with the independence of theſe United States, and his Majeſty, who ſpares neither the blood nor the treaſure of his ſubjects, for the advantage of the common cauſe, deſires no other recompence or reward, than to ſecure the happineſs of the citizens of the States, his allies. He flatters himſelf that the ſenſible and enlightened people of this country, having been taught by experience to diſtinguiſh their friends from their enemies, and to judge for themſelves of the things which concern them, will have found out, and be ready to acknowledge, that the enemies of the alliance are equally ſo to America. And I entertain the fulleſt confidence, that thoſe common enemies, whether public or private, will never be able by their under-hand dealing, and their falſe ſuggeſtions, to trouble ſo deſirable a union.

It remains for me, Gentlemen, to teſtify to you my ſincereſt acknowledgment for the obliging manner, in which you have expreſſed yourſelves, with reſpect to me, in the addreſs which I have the honor to anſwer. I rereceived honorable marks of the favorable ſentiments of a number of reſpectable citizens of Philadelphia, when I ſet off to pay a viſit to your illuſtrious General: I was extremely happy in receiving them. The teſtimony, which you have been pleaſed to communicate to me this day, in the name of all the citizens, compleats my ſatisfaction and my joy.

My conduct has always been that of a man, who endeavoured to merit the eſteem of American citizens, and to juſtify that confidence, which the zeal I had ſhown in their cauſe might have gained me.

The opinion which the citizens of this city, who have been the immediate witneſſes of my behaviour, entertain of me, is infinitely honorable for me, and I ſhall rank it amongſt the happieſt events of my life.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 13, 1779. GERARD.

In CONGRESS, *Auguſt* 2, 1779.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Miniſter of France be aſſured that Congreſs will at all times afford every countenance and protection to the Conſuls and other ſervants of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, within the powers and authorities to them delegated by their conſtituents.

That the ſeveral appointments of Conſuls made, and which may hereafter be made and approved by Congreſs, be duly regiſtered in the Secretary's office, and properly notified by the Preſident to the Executive Authorities of the reſpective States in whoſe ports ſuch Conſuls may reſide.

That the meaſures taken by Mr. Holker to procure flour for the fleet of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in the way of Commerce, have from time to time been made known unto, and been fully approved by Congreſs: That the ſeveral proceedings and publications complained of by the Miniſter on that ſubject are very injurious to the ſervants of his ſaid Majeſty, and that Congreſs do highly diſapprove of the ſame.

That the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania be informed, that any proſecutions which it may be expedient to direct for ſuch matters and things in the ſaid publications or tranſactions as may be againſt the laws of nations, ſhall be carried on at the expence of the United States.

That the Miniſter of France be informed, that the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania have taken proper meaſures to reſtore the flour taken from the Agents of Mr. Holker.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, Auguſt 12, 1779.

WHEREAS Francis Chevalier de la Nos, Jules Anne le Moine, Chevalier de Neufeille, Julian Bouchand and Joſeph Jacob du Tetre, ſubjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, have, by due courſe of law, recovered judgment againſt John Douglaſs, late Commander of the Privateer Schooner called the Hunter, by commiſſion under Congreſs, for the ſum of nine thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty pounds, for injuries they had ſuſtained from the ſaid John Douglaſs, while acting under pretext of his ſaid commiſſion, in ſeizing and taking the ſaid Francis Chevalier de la Nos, Jules Anne le Moine, Chevalier de Nouſeille, Julian Bouchand and Joſeph Jacob du Tetre, their veſſel and cargo; and that ſince the ſaid judgment was obtained, the ſaid John Douglaſs hath abſconded out of the State of Pennſylvania, and eluded the ſaid judgment, and prevented redreſs for the ſaid injuries committed: Therefore

Reſolved, That the bond given at the time the ſaid John Douglaſs obtained his ſaid commiſſion be put in ſuit, and that his ſaid commiſſion be vacated and made void; and alſo, that the ſaid John Douglaſs be not admitted to hold any commiſſion under theſe United States, on board any ſhip or veſſel of war, until ſuch time as he ſhall ſurrender himſelf, and abide the ſaid judgment againſt him, or procure the ſame to be reverſed, or ſet aſide by due courſe of law.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated between the Branches of Elk, on the great road leading from Nottingham Brick Meeting-houſe to Chriſtiana Bridge, ſix miles from the former and eleven from the latter; containing 327 acres, one half whereof is cleared and under good fence, the other half exceedingly well timbered; there is upwards of ten acres of meadow under graſs chiefly watered; and thirty more at ſmall expence may be made; there is on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, a large double barn, ſtables, &c. alſo near ten acres of exceeding good meadow, under timothy graſs, within 2 miles of the above plantation. The title is indiſputable. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, JOHN LAWSON. ¶

Publiſhed every Wedneſday Morning,
by STYNER & CIST, PRINTERS, in Second-ſtreet, four Doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
A GERMAN NEWS-PAPER,
INTITULED
Philadelphiſches
Staatsregiſter.

N. B. Advertiſements for the above Paper will be carefully tranſlated and inſerted.

Said STYNER and CIST have for Sale GERMAN ALMANACKS for the Year 1780, by the Hundred, Dozen, or ſmaller Quantity; alſo Engliſh and German School-Books, Stationary, &c. &c.

Moyamenſing Townſhip, Auguſt 9, 1779.

BROKE out of the paſture land, on the plantation late of Andrew Hannes, deceaſed, near Philadelphia city, on or about the 14th of July laſt, a black MARE, about 7 years old, about 13 hands high, both hind feet and the off fore foot white, a ſtar in her forehead, cut tail, natural trotter. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to JOHN WRIGHT, now living on the ſaid plantation, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward.---- At the ſame time broke out of the ſaid paſture, a bay HORSE, belonging to a French gentleman, lately reſident in Philadelphia, but the ſaid John Wright not knowing the marks of the horſe cannot deſcribe them; the owner of the ſaid horſe is requeſted to ſend a particular deſcription of him, and it ſhall be advertiſed by JOHN WRIGHT. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brunſwick Townſhip, Berks County, on the 24th of May laſt, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named BLENY COCHRAN, about 14 or 15 years of age, of a ſmall ſtature, and has black hair. Had on a pair of tow linen trowſers and ſhirt, and a new wool hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Thirty Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SHAFER. ¶

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the 23d of July laſt, a light bay HORSE, 14 hands high, 3 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, a black mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod before, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LUGER, Butcher,

AMERICAN PORTER,
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT HARE,
By whom BOTTLES are wanted. ¶

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia county, in the Manor of Moreland townſhip, the following HORSES, viz. One light brown Horſe, 4 years old, 14 hands high, the near hip lower than the other, paces and trots, low in fleſh. One black Mare, 9 years old, 13½ hands high, a natural trotter, branded D. N. on her buttock. One light bay Mare Colt, two years old, 14 hands high, a blaze down her face, both hind feet white; ſhe carries very high, had juſt been rid. Any perſon bringing the Horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 10, 1779. † JOHN DANCE.

BUSH-HILL, *July* 13, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the lands of Buſh-Hill, near the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth inſtant, a bright bay COACH HORSE, with a black mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 15 years old, ſhort and round bodied, with a full neck, branded on the near buttock with the letters I F, hath a little white at the edge of the hair on his near hind hoof, and trots altogether. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me at Buſh-Hill, ſhall receive a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, and, if ſtolen, the further reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, on the apprehenſion and conviction of the thief. JAMES HAMILTON.

WEST-NANTMILL, *July* 12, 1779.

RETAILERS, venders and others, who are in poſſeſſion of Spirituous Liquours within the county of Cheſter, are hereby required to make particular Returns of the ſame, with their reſpective names and places of abode, and pay the Exciſe, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this State. Attendance will be given the 31ſt day of Auguſt and the firſt and ſecond days of September, at the houſe of VALENTINE WEAVER, in the Borough of Cheſter, by

‖2w. SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM, Collector.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, three miles and a half on the Ridge Road, on the 21ſt of this month, a ROAN MARE, about 14 hands high, marked D L. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ FREDERICK DAUBER.

Little-Britain Townſhip, Lancaſter County, June 28, 1779.

WAS taken on ſuſpicion of being ſtolen, and lodged in my hands, a light coloured bay Horſe, about 14½ hands high, 12 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, black mane and tail, ſome white on his hind feet, paces and trots. A Silver Watch, much out of repair. The man from whom the above articles were taken called himſelf James Inman. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold and the money given to the poor of the townſhip.

¶ PATRICK EWING.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 28th of June laſt, out of a lot in this city, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a white ſtroke on his forehead, a few ſaddle marks on his back, and the hair worn off his breaſt with going in the gears. Whoever finds the ſaid horſe in any perſon's cuſtody, either riding or working of him, by giving information to the ſubſcriber, living the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, in Arch-ſtreet, ſhall have a Hundred Dollars reward, or for the horſe only Fifty Dollars, paid by JOHN ROUSE. ¶

RUN away from his bail, living in Weſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, ſome time in February laſt, one MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a black complexion, black hair, commonly tied behind, and commonly wore whitiſh clothes; he is very talkative, and fond of company and drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid *Dougherty*, and ſecures him in Cheſter gaol, or brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Bradford aforeſaid, ſhall have THIRTY DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 13, 1779. 1*W*. JAMES PORTER.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, the 25th of May laſt, a dark brown HORSE, 15 hands high, four years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, no brand nor ear-mark. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

† JOHN KNOWLES.

Talbot County, Maryland, July 20, 1779.

FOR SALE,

A BRIG, in the ſubſcriber's yard near Oxford, of about 110 tons burthen; ſhe is now planked up to the wales and will be ready to launch by the firſt of October. The purchaſer may have her pierced for as many guns as he chuſes, and otherwiſe finiſhed to his mind. The materials of this veſſel are good and faithfully put together; her mould is greatly admired, and above all ſhe has the fineſt bottom that the builder, who is ſo famous for conſtructing faſt ſailing veſſels, has ever before formed. For terms apply to Mr. ANTHONY BANNING, at New-town Cheſter, or to HENRY BANNING. ¶

HEAD OF ELK, *July* 17, 1779.

WHEREAS various reports have been raiſed and propagated to prejudice my character as Deputy Quarter-Maſter, and Deputy Forage-Maſter General to the Eaſtern ſhore of the State of Maryland, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown; let this ſerve to inform ſuch perſons, that if they will declare their allegations to the Quarter-Maſter-General, Forage-Maſter General, or any Public Body, properly authoriſed to take notice of the ſame, that though their charges ſhould prove groundleſs (which I truſt will be the caſe) I will thank and freely forgive them, as they may have been impoſed on, or have intended it for a public good. But ſhould they thus ſlanderouſly lurk behind the ſcene, and attack my character in the dark by baſe inſinuations, not daring to ſtep forth and ſupport the charges, they may depend on my uſing my utmoſt endeavour to ſeek them out, and when found, ſhall treat them according to their demerit.

§ H. HOLLINGSWORTH, D. Q. M. G.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, hearty NEGROE MAN, about 25 Years of Age, and has had the Small Pox; he has been uſed to the Baking Buſineſs, and is a good Workman, or would ſuit to wait on a Gentleman. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

CAME to the plantation of Robert Jones, near York-Town, in the State of Pennſylvania, a NEGROE man and woman, can ſpeak but very bad Engliſh, ſo as they cannot be well underſtood, but from what can be gathered from their dialect, it is apprehended they left ſome part of Maryland or Virginia about the time the enemy made their laſt excurſion into the ſaid States. Whoever owns the ſaid Negroes, by applying to ROBERT JONES aforeſaid, on his plantation, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again. ¶

Philadelphia County, July 21, 1779.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, conſiſting of the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz. Joſeph Galloway's, No. 1, One hundred and five acres, being one third part of Hog-Iſland. No. 2, Twenty-eight acres at the mouth of Schuylkill. No. 3, Ten acres on Boon's Iſland, a dwelling-houſe and barn thereon. No. 4, Five acres adjoining the above, a dwelling-houſe and two hay barracks thereon. No. 5, Eight acres near the ſame. John Roberts's, One hundred acres joining Frederick Beeking, in Lower-Merion townſhip, a houſe, barn, &c. thereon. Alexander Bartram's, No. 1, A lot one hundred feet ſquare, in Southwark, the corner of Third and Shippen-ſtreets, three houſes, a Potter's work-ſhop, kiln, and ſundry buildings thereon. No. 2, a lot in Second-ſtreet, near Chriſtiana-ſtreet, in Southwark aforeſaid, forty-ſeven feet front on Second-ſtreet, and two hundred feet deep, one large brick houſe and one frame tenement thereon. John Smith's, Two lots in Queen-ſtreet, in Southwark aforeſaid, fifty-three feet front, and one hundred feet deep, one elegant brick houſe, one frame tenement, and other improvements thereon. David Thompſon's, No. 1, A lot in Southwark, one hundred feet front on Delaware, a wharf, houſe, ſtable, and other conveniences. No. 2, A lot in Almond-ſtreet, and diſtrict aforeſaid, twenty-one feet front, and ſixty-ſix feet deep, a frame tenement thereon. John Tolley's, A lot the corner of Second and Chriſtian-ſtreets, in Southwark aforeſaid, forty feet front, and one hundred and twenty feet deep, one brick and ſix frame tenements thereon. Enoch Story's, A ground-rent of three pounds per ann. in Southwark aforeſaid. Arthur Thomas's, A lot in Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, fifteen and a half feet front and ſixty feet deep, on which is a three-ſtory brick houſe. Abraham Carliſle's, A frame building, late his office, in the Liberties aforeſaid, ſtanding on the ground of Jacob Weaver. Henry Younker's, One hundred and ſixteen acres, joining Jacob Neff, in Springfield townſhip. All which will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-houſe, in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt next enſuing. The ſales will continue from day to day until the whole is diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, John Roberts, Alexander Bartram, John Smith, David Thompſon, John Tolley, Enoch Story, Arthur Thomas, Abraham Carliſle, and Henry Younker, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be forever debarred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE SMITH, } Agents.
July 28. THOMAS HALE. }

Warrington Townſhip, York County, July 17, 1779.

WHEREAS my wife ESTHER hath eloped from my bed and board, on Tueſday, the 13th day of July inſtant, out of ſtubbornneſs, and I have great reaſon to believe ſhe will contract debts; I therefore forewarn all and every perſon or perſons not to credit her for any ſum whatſoever on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her. WILLIAM KINNEDY. ‖5*W*.

JAMES SLATER, BROKER,

IS REMOVED from Spruce ſtreet to Water-ſtreet, between Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreets, oppoſite the Sign of the Tun, where he continues, as uſual, to buy and ſell all Sorts of Mens and Womens Wearing Apparel, Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Dry Goods, &c. ‖4W.

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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1779.

MESSIEURS HALL AND SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE public have long been at a loss how to account for the delays in Congress on many important and pressing subjects, particularly those of regulating our finances, and restoring our money to some degree of credit. Several late publications have attributed these delays to very alarming, but at the same time, I fear, to the true causes: However that may be, it is the duty of the citizens of these States to examine attentively into what so nearly affects, not their property only, but their liberty. Nothing can be more superficial and trifling, than to impute the enormous quantity of paper money emitted, and its depreciation, to the ill management or tricks of Quarter-masters, Commissaries, Speculators, &c. and to content ourselves with proposing regulations with respect to them, whilst the cause lies so much deeper. This is like the lopping off the remotest branches of a luxuriant tree, in order to destroy the trunk. No, let us strike at the root, remove the cause, and the effects will then cease of themselves.

What first occasioned a depreciation? Was it not the want of confidence in the promises of Congress, that the whole sum emitted should be redeemed with silver or gold, equivalent to the nominal value of the bills? Whence arose this diffidence, but from Congress continuing to emit one ten million on the back of another, without providing any fund, either by tax or loan, for the redemption of it? Many at this time (I am sorry to say there are members of the Congress among them) declaim incessantly against Quarter-masters, Commissaries and Speculators, and seem intent on rolling the whole of our calamities to their doors. This disposition demonstrates the weakness of many, and the artful designs of a few. As to speculators I have not one word to say about them, or in their behalf. It is indeed rather difficult to speak of them with any precision, until the regulators of the day shall fix on certain rules, by which it may be known what it is that constitutes a speculator in the criminal sense of the word. But the character and duty of Commissaries and Quarter-masters are well known. They are public officers charged with the execution of an important trust, and liable to be removed and severely punished, if they betray, or execute it unfaithfully. The plain and unerring rule of justice, as well as of sound policy, supposes every man honest and faithful until the contrary is proved against him; and particularly where men hold public trusts of such a nature, that any failure or embezzlement of theirs may be demonstrated even to mathematical certainty.---This granted, how extraordinary is the conduct of those members of Congress, who speak of Quarter-masters and Commissaries as being the men who depreciate our money, and ruin our credit? One can but ask these men a few plain, but serious questions: Is the system on which these departments are established defective and ruinous, or are the men who fill them incapable or unfaithful? If the evil lies in the system, you, who formed and established it, are the persons who alone can alter it; and so long as you neglect to do it, the blame lies with you: If the men employed are incapable, or unfaithful, why do you continue them in office?---Have not the Quarter-masters and Commissary-General urged Congress to alter the present system, and adopt different measures? Have they not solicited for leave to resign, which has been refused them? With what face then can you, who are members of Congress, join, and by joining increase the general cry against those departments and the men employed in them? Is it not evident that whilst you thus ultimately censure yourselves, your views are to draw off the public attention from your own mismanagement, and point their resentment against your servants? Men really fit to be masters will not complain to their children, family or neighbours, of their servants, but punish and dismis them if guilty. You find that the storm increases, you are conscious that by neglect, inattention and ignorance, the state-ship is got into the midst of breakers, on uncertain ground, and driving almost absolutely at the mercy of winds and current on a lee shore; and do you vainly imagine, like the mariners of old, to appease the storm and arrive safe in port by sacrificing these Jonases to the tempest? If you are really dissatisfied with the system, or with those employed, why are not different arrangements made, at least why are they not moved for in Congress? Until you have done this, remain silent, or the world must judge unfavourably of the motives of your conduct. It is not surprising to find so many without doors clamorous on this subject; all are sensible of the evil, whilst but few are informed of the cause and origin of it; and the people at large, ever subject (honest and unsuspecting as they are) to be misled by the artful representations of a few, are easily induced to turn the whole force of their resentment against those held up to their view as delinquents by men, who from their rank and station are supposed to know and to speak the truth. It is not at present popular to say any thing in favour of Quarter-masters or Commissaries, the general cry is against them, nor am I about to defend them: I have no interest which prompts me to attempt their justification, having never had any connection with any one of them; but every citizen is deeply interested to have a thorough investigation made into the real grounds and causes of the depreciation of our money, and loss of credit. Unless this be done, the public clamour may be kept up against these, or against some other order or profession of men, whether guilty or not, whilst Congress may and probably will proceed in their course of weak and temporizing expedients, a continued course of which has already brought the affairs of these States to the very brink of ruin.---It is a truth almost self-evident that from the moment in which money, or its representative circulating paper, exceeds what the commerce of any country calls for, a depreciation must commence. The commerce of these States, at its most flourishing period, never employed more than twenty five or thirty millions of dollars. This sum was soon exceeded by the emissions of paper, at the same time commerce decreased; and the paper having no foreign currency, a depreciation became inevitable, and rapid in proportion to the increasing surplus. Congress, when they ordered the first three millions of dollars to be struck off, resolved that the same should be redeemed and paid off *in silver or gold*, on or before the last day of the months of November, in the years 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782, in four equal payments. This was proceeding upon fair and certain ground, and the bills in consequence passed equal to gold or silver. The next emission of November 1775 amounted to three millions of dollars, but no mention is made of the time or mode of its redemption. In February, 1776, there was a third emission of four millions, declared to be on the same security as the former, but without the fixing of any time for redemption or payment. In May, 1776, a fourth emission of five millions of dollars was ordered, and the resolution declares the Thirteen United Colonies (now States) pledged for the redemption thereof, at such periods, and in such manner and proportion, as Congress shall afterwards direct and appoint. Fifteen millions of dollars of continental paper was now in circulation, besides specie, or silver and gold, some of which still circulated, and the old emissions of paper, and new bills issued by the Assemblies and Conventions of the different States; yet the continental paper did not depreciate; for though commerce decreased, the war caused demands which supplied the place of commerce. Silver and gold were soon drawn out from circulation, and the paper of particular States followed, and no sensible depreciation was consequently felt, until the continental paper exceeded thirty millions.

The unsettled state of government, and the loss of commerce, were objections to immediate taxation; the attention of Congress was taken up by the war, which prevented the taking proper measures in season for supporting the credit of the paper. Every circumstance conspired to raise the price of foreign commodities, and paper, which takes its value from a comparison with those prices, sunk in proportion. Specie disappeared; no standard substituted in its place; the non-exportation agreement of the first Congress strictly and fatally adhered to, after the appeal to arms, the effects of which early deprived us, to a great degree, of ships and seamen, the means of exportation, as well as defence. Congress in the mean time continuing their emissions of paper, without fixing on any time or mode for its redemption.---The paper without foreign credit, and with but a doubtful one at home (though greatly exceeding the sum necessary for the commerce) being thereby kept in circulation; and these States uncertain as to foreign countenance and support, and having to maintain at the same time an expensive war by sea and land, against one of the most formidable powers in the world.---Under these circumstances, a depreciation of the continental paper was inevitable, and the only surprising part of the history is, that it did not depreciate faster than it actually did; for until August, 1778, exchange was not higher than four for one. From August 1778 to August 1779 (the present time) our currency has sunk from four to at least twenty for one, in many States still lower.

The real causes of depreciation previous to the commencement of this period are obvious to every one, who reflects on the above circumstances. But when we reflect on our situation, and on the events and prospects which presented from the month of April, 1775, to the month of August, 1778; that in April, 1775, when this continent was hoping and expecting for a redress of their grievances, and unprepared for war, either defensive or offensive, hostilities were commenced by our enemies, that no confederation, or consistent plan, had then taken place for opposition; but that a great majority of the continent still continued to flatter themselves with the hopes and expectations of peace and reconciliation; that neither magazines, stores, or armies were at our command, nor the means of procuring and paying for them in our possession; that although our dispute with Great-Britain had drawn the attention of the powers in Europe, yet the appeal from arguments to arms was sudden, unforseen, and unexpected by them, and consequently that it required time on their part for deliberation, previous to their interfering in any way in the contest; that this forbad us to hope for any immediate assistance from abroad; and in a word, when we reflect on the events which took place from April, 1775, to April, 1778, the depreciation of our money will not only appear less than might have been expected; but it will appear extraordinary and surprising to every one, unacquainted with the truly patriotic spirit which then animated all orders and ranks of Americans, that the paper of Congress had any currency or credit whatever.

In May, 1778, the treaties of alliance and commerce with his most Christian Majesty were announced through the continent. In June, Philadelphia, the capital of America, was in consequence thereof evacuated, and the British army and fleet obliged to fly, and hide themselves in New-York. Early in July the United States were honored with a Minister Plenipotentiary from his most Christian Majesty, their great and generous ally and supporter, and a fleet every way superior to that of our enemy sent to our assistance. These States could not have wished or hoped to have been more effectually relieved and assisted, or their reputation and credit placed on a more sure and reputable basis. It was but rational and just at the time to expect that our credit would instantly rise, and our money appreciate in consequence of these fortunate events. How then is it to be accounted for, that just the reverse has been the case? And that the exchange of our money from four for one, when these events happened in July and August, 1778, has rose to twenty for one in the space of one year, and that without either our Ally or these States having met with any accident or misfortune, by war, worth mentioning? This is a question of great, very great importance, and the resolution of it will point to other objects, than those at present held up to view as the persons who have occasioned it. Supposing proper measures to have been adopted and pursued by those who were at the head of the great public affairs of these States, it is impossible to conceive of its being in the power of any one, or of many departments combined for the purpose, to have brought on the depreciation complained of in the short space of one year, and under the circumstances abovementioned. The real cause lies deep, and not on the surface, where popular opinion has been led to seek for and reprobate it. However painful and disgusting the operation, the wound must be probed to the bottom. The causes of the depreciation before the month of July or August, 1778, have already been clearly pointed out; the effects it has been shewn were not to that period so great, as might have been expected. The depreciation since has been in a fourfold ratio, though the real situation of our affairs and our prospects have been in the same proportion more favorable and promising. The cause is not inexplicable, but it requires a candid and impartial investigation, which I am resolved to make, always disposed to acknowledge any error I may fall into, and to thank the person who shall point them out to me, and who will put into my hand (whenever I let it fall) the clue which will lead my countrymen, and fellow citizens, with myself, through this labyrinth.

AMERICANUS.

(To be continued.)

WHEREAS the estates of John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackiness, Christopher Sower, Christopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Ensor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, that the estates of the said John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackiness, Christopher Sower, Christopher Sower, junior, Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolly, George Ensor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, consisting of the following Tracts and Parcels of Land, Houses, viz. John Potts's estate, in Pott's-Town, called Howe, containing 170 acres, great part meadow, one stone house and other improvements. John Butcher's, about 56 acres, on Schuylkill, in Blockley township, with the buildings and improvements. Thomas Mackiness's, a Lot, the corner of Vine and Third-streets, with five houses and a stable thereon. Christopher Sower's, Five Lots in Germantown township, No. 1, 6¾ Acres on Bowman's Lane and township line, part meadow; No. 2, about ¾ Acres near Germantown, on said Bowman's Lane; No. 3, where Christopher Sower formerly lived, about 6 Acres, a large stone house, extensive back buildings, and other improvements; No. 4, one acre and a quarter, the corner of Germantown main street and Bowman's Lane, a stone house, and other improvements; No. 5, Six acres and a half, part meadow, on Keyser's Lane, Two Lots in the Northern Liberties; No. 6, Half an acre at the Falls of Schuylkill; a Paper-Mill, Saw-Mill, and other improvements; No. 7, 3¾ Acres near the above, a stone house and other improvements, Two Lots in Roxborough township; No. 8, Eighty-three and three-quarter Acres of woodland, extending from Schuylkill to Ridge road, a small Log House thereon; No. 9, Three-quarters of an acre, on Plymouth and Schuylkill ferry roads. Christopher Sower, junior's, Nineteen and a half acres, part meadow, in Bristol township, near the back end of Pastorius's Lands. Holton Jones's, Two Lots in Germantown; No. 1, About one and a half acres on the main street, a stone house and other improvements; No. 2, Five and a half acres of orchard, near the above. Samuel Shoemaker's, No. 1, A ground-rent of 42 l. 10s. per annum, issuing out of the estate of Thomas Brittain; No. 2, A bank Lot, 20 feet front on Front and Water-streets, and 40 feet deep near Callowhill-street. John Parrock's, No. 1, Forty seven acres, about one half bank meadow, adjoining the river Delaware, and Point road, a house, barn, and other improvements; No. 2, About five acres, the corner of Fourth-street and Hickory Lane, a brick house thereon, both in the Northern Liberties. Joel Evans's, Fifty acres on Cobb's creek, in Blockley township, two houses and other improvements. John Tolley's, No. 1, An unexpired Lease of 15 years, two three-story brick houses, the corner of Catharine and Front-streets, in Southwark; No. 2, A frame House and Lot of Ground in Catharine-street adjoining the above. George Ensor's, Two two-story brick Houses and a Lot of Ground, in Second-street, between South and Shippen-streets, in Southwark. Peter Arthur's, No. 1, A frame House and Lot of Ground, in Second-street, near the above; No. 2, A Lot in Plumb-street, and Southwark aforesaid 15 feet 2 inches front, and 95 feet deep to an alley. George Harding's, Three Lots in Southwark, No. 1, 19 feet 4½ inches front on Third-street, and 80 feet deep, one two-story brick house thereon; No. 2, Twenty-six feet front on said street, and 80 feet deep, adjoining the same, two two-story frame houses thereon; No. 3, Twenty-two feet and a half front on Third and George's streets, and extending from street to street, 200 feet, four frame houses thereon: The whole lying between South and Shippen-streets. William Rhodden's, A Lot in Southwark, 20 feet front on Catharine-street, between Front and Second-streets, and 101½ feet deep, a two-story frame house thereon. John Bartlett's, One moiety of an estate in Southwark, 36 feet front on Second-street, and 200 feet deep, three two-story brick houses thereon. Reynold Keen's, No. 1, 212 acres, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from the city, a very elegant house, and sundry other improvements; No. 2, Twenty-four acres adjoining the above. All which will be sold by public vendue, at the Court-house, at Philadelphia, on the 18th day of September next. The sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of. The terms of sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money, the remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And we the Agents do also, pursuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said John Potts, John Butcher, Thomas Mackiness, Christopher Sower, Christopher Sower, junr. Holton Jones, Samuel Shoemaker, John Parrock, Joel Evans, John Tolley, George Ensor, Peter Arthur, George Harding, William Rhodden, John Bartlett, and Reynold Keen, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE SMITH, }
THOMAS HALE, } Agents.

THE Gentleman who borrowed a dark DRAB coloured GREAT COAT, the collar lined with Velvet, marked R. C. under the Cape, of the subscriber, some time ago, is requested to return it to ROBERT CORREY, junior.

August 20, 1779. 1t

NOTICE is hereby given to those indebted unto the estate of MICHAEL STADDLEMAN, deceased, either on book or for goods bought at vendue, that the Administrators propose to attend at the house of JACOB WAGGONER, on the sixth and seventh days of September next, from one o'clock till seven each day; where all those are desired to attend and pay off their respective balances, to save further cost. Those that have any demands against said estate are desired to bring them in, properly attested, that they may be paid. EDWARD JONES, and JOHN JONES, Administrators. ¶

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Tuesday, *May* 18.

THE order of the day was called for, and the House went into a Committee on the conduct of the American war, when Gen. Sir W. Howe moved that Robert Mackenzie, Esq; be called in, which being done accordingly, Sir William desired he would inform the Committee whether he had not been employed as his secretary during the time he commanded the British army in America, to which he answered in the affirmative, and then proceeding in his replies to the General, gave the Committee to understand, "that Sir W. Howe, on the 15th of July, 1777, just before he quitted New-York on the southern expedition, received a letter from Gen. Burgoyne, acquainting him that he only waited for a fair wind to cross the Lake Champlain with his artillery; that he had left a garrison at Ticonderoga sufficiently strong to protect the same, and leave him with his army to farther pursue his expedition, which he was exerting every means in his power to do with the utmost spirit and dispatch." To this letter "Sir W. Howe (the witness said) dispatched an immediate answer, informing the General of his intention to proceed to Philadelphia, with sundry hints of the strength and situation of the several rebel corps, and wishing him success." Sir W. Howe also, when at the mouth of the Delaware, received a letter from Sir H. Clinton, who had been left in command at New-York, "intimating to him, among other things, that a rebel officer, formerly in the King's service, was to be procured for the purpose of some important articles of intelligence, which he hoped would be effected, as he was a *compleat rogue*, and would *answer their end*." To this Sir W. Howe replied, particularly intimating to Sir H. Clinton, "that if he could possibly make a diversion in favour of Gen. Burgoyne, he was sure he need not point it out to him as a matter of the highest consequence."

Those several letters the evidence produced to the House, and they were respectively read at the table.

Mr. Mackenzie being withdrawn, Sir George Osborne was next examined in his place, Sir George being a Member of the House. The first point Gen. Howe questioned him to, was respecting the affair of the Hessians at Trenton, and Sir George acknowledged that Col. Dunnop had assured him, the misfortune that befel those troops would never have happened but for the neglect of Col. Rhal, and that no blame was imputable to the Commander in Chief.

After many other questions of no great import, Gov. Johnstone interrogated Sir George Osborne pretty closely regarding the engagement at Germantown. On the hon. witness being asked if Sir W. Howe had been aware of the designs of Mr. Washington to attack him? he replied, that Sir William waited upon him at the house he was the night before the engagement, and *apprized him of the assault of the enemy as it was afterwards made the next morning*. The Governor, however, not satisfied with this, demanded of Sir George, if he was not taken by surprize on that occasion? The witness answered, that apprized as he had been, he hoped it would not be deemed *arrogant* in him to say, *that he had not been taken by surprize*. Sir George then informed the Committee, in answer to Gov. Johnstone, that he did not know whether Sir W. Howe had or had not made Gen. Knyphausen acquainted with the intended attack of the rebels.

The witness, in reply to Sir Richard Sutton, said, that the rebel army had marched nine miles to attack, and that the British troops had proceeded five miles to Germantown; in consequence of which the Hon. Baronet wished to know, whether the provincials were best able to retreat, or we to pursue; but this the witness declined from answering, being a question of opinion.

There being no farther questions for the witness, Sir W. Howe made some few comments on the evidence that had already come out, and particularly adverted to a charge thrown in his teeth by Lord G. Germaine, that there was a time when he had not received any accounts from him for upwards of two months, to the explanation of which he trusted the Committee would permit him to call for fresh evidence, if that should appear necessary.

Lord Howe went much farther in commenting on the evidence that had been given. Two great points of criminality he understood were intended to be established against him, and the Hon. Gentleman, his brother. The one he conceived would be sailing to the southward instead of the northward, and the other he foresaw would be the landing the troops in the Chesapeak, and not in the Delaware. The present time he knew was not the proper stage of the business of those observations, but he could not resist the present moment for throwing out that those imputations would, he trusted, be effectually removed. His Lordship in particular adverted to three circumstances, which he said dwelt much upon his mind. Those were the questions propounded by an hon. Baronet (Sir Richard Sutton) concerning *the rapidity of tides*, and the insinuations drawn from the answers received; the assertion of one of the Commissioners (Mr. Eden) that Sir H. Clinton, the second in command, had given his advice against the expedition to Philadelphia; and the question of another hon. Member (Gov. Johnstone) whether Lord Howe knew of the obstructions and dangers of the Delaware before he sailed for that river. With respect to this last transaction, his Lordship said he did not care whether it was taken in the *affirmative* or *negative*, to either of which the hon. Gentleman was welcome.

Lord George Germaine said it was very true that he had in a former debate advanced, that from the 22d of August to the 28th of October he had never received any advice from Sir W. Howe. But he did not mean this as any charge against the General. He had only used it in his own defence, and with respect to any evidence Sir W. Howe might bring on that head, he hoped no *new evidence* would be suffered, till the evidence already summoned by the House should be gone through.

General Burgoyne said a few words as to his own particular situation, and hoped that one day would prove sufficient for the examination of such evidence as he should call respecting the Saratoga business.

Lord Nugent upon this got up, and told the House *very explicitly*, that if the Hon. Member (General Burgoyne) meant to persevere in his intention of going into the Saratoga convention, he would certainly put a stop to it, by moving for the Chairman's quitting the chair, for from his *very soul* he had all along been against the enquiry. He made a droll allusion to the comedy of *All in the Wrong*, a pretty play at Covent garden; but he was ashamed to sit and see it acted in the British Senate.

The Lord Advocate for Scotland declared he had changed his opinion, for now he thought the enquiry ought to go on; for Burgoyne, in his letter to the Secretary of State, charged the failure of the Canada expedition to the total want of co-operation of the Commander in Chief; and the letter of the Commander in Chief to him, produced by Mr. Mackenzie, and read this day, proved that the Commander in Chief informed him that he could not possibly co-operate with him; therefore this matter ought to be explained.

Lord G. Germaine implored the Committee to proceed on the enquiry, in justice to himself, the other parties, and to the public; and at length it was agreed the Committee should sit again on Thursday on the Canada expedition, when General Burgoyne gave notice he should produce his witnesses.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

Gen. Burgoyne read a speech which took an hour and an half to deliver. It contained a narrative of his proceedings from the time he was appointed to the command of the army, to the convention of Saratoga. The points he dwelt most on, were the peremptory tenor of his orders; the train of artillery he took with him; his proceeding to Fort Edward by land, instead of going by water; the co-operations he expected;—and the bravery both of his own troops and the rebels.

The orders, he contended, *were peremptory*; his chief reason for thinking them such was this; in the paper which he delivered to Lord George Germaine, containing a plan for the Northern expedition, he had inserted a sentence, by which he reserved to himself a discretionary power;—that sentence was *erazed* by the American Secretary, and the rest of the plan approved. Some gentlemen had held the doctrine, that it was impossible to give orders which were to be obeyed in a remote country, in so preremptory a stile; that circumstances should justify an officer in making use of his discretion in direct opposition to them: this he held to be, in many instances, very false doctrine. There were instances when, in his opinion, a Minister would be greatly justifiable in devoting an army; such discretion, at such a juncture, might be the ruin of a state; in that light he saw his orders, and obeyed them.

As a proof of peremptoriness, and the propriety of peremptoriness in orders, he instanced an affair in which he himself had been concerned. In Portugal he had been posted with 6000 British and some Portuguese soldiers, on the banks of the Tagus, to dispute the passage of that river with the whole Spanish army.—The renowned Count de Lippe, the Generalissimo of the forces and auxiliaries of Portugal, found every delay he could throw in the way of the enemy of so much importance, that he sent him *positive* orders to dispute the pass *to the last man*.---If he found it impossible to withstand the enemy, he was to abandon to them his camp, his artillery, and provisions, excepting as much of the latter as his men could carry on their backs, and retreat as slowly as they could to the mountains on his left, from whence he was to join the main army in small detachments. The Count accompanied the orders with these words: "I know to what a rude trial I expose the feelings of a gallant officer, when I order him to abandon his camp to the enemy; but the nature of the service requires such a sacrifice. Do you execute the orders, and I will take the measure entirely on myself, and justify you in the eyes of the world."—From this he concluded, that orders might be so peremptory, that an officer would deserve death by using his own discretion.

As to the train of artillery, it was exactly the same that had been prepared by Sir Guy Carleton, when it was thought that very respectable officer, to whom General Burgoyne paid the most flattering compliments, would have had the command of the army. He enumerated the various pieces of ordnance, which, of all denominations, cohorns, mortars, howitzers included, amounted to near 100, among these he reckoned sixteen twenty-four pounders, two of which had been sent to Fort George; the remaining fourteen he left at St. John's: he mentioned the places where he disposed of the remainder, except 36 pieces, which were all that he took with him towards Fort Edward, and consequently all that fell into the hands of the enemy; so that in fact he had as great a number of field pieces for his battalions, as is usually allowed in all European services, viz. two to every battalion.

His reason for not going by water to Fort Edward was, because he thought it would have been imprudent to have discouraged his own troops, and heartened those of the rebels by a retrograde motion; and because he judged that, upon the whole, he could arrive more *expeditiously* by land, expedition being a great object, and the event justified him in his opinion.

A co-operation he had certainly never lost sight of; nor did any letter from Sir William Howe give him reason to do so; for the letter he had seen had been written before that General could have received those *orders to co-operate*, which Lord George Germaine had promised to send to him. He knew likewise, that reinforcements were to arrive from England, which, if they should arrive in time, would enable Sir Henry Clinton to make a powerful diversion, as he might well judge from the gallant attempt that General had made. The expectation of success from that attempt, and the silence which was observed with respect to him, which was indeed inevitable, as he knew that two of his messengers had been hanged, had determined him to wait, when, perhaps, it *might* have been in his power to *retreat*; but above all, his orders determined him: he read them some days previous to his final misfortune, for the *thousandth* time, and found them decisive.

The number of his troops had been greatly exaggerated, though the accounts of their bravery could not; his whole force consisted of *six thousand five hundred* British and German regulars, 150 Canadians, and about 400 Indians. The caution recommended to the detachment against Bennington had not been observed, and the reinforcement had not marched with that alacrity and expedition which he expected, and which would have prevented the disaster of the day: but the committee might form a proper idea of the gallantry of his men, and likewise of that of the rebels, when he should inform them, that *three British regiments had been engaged for* FOUR HOURS in one day; and that they did not obtain a victory till *one* of them had been reduced to SIXTY men, and FOUR or FIVE officers.

After this speech, he desired Sir Guy Carleton might be called in, for whom a chair was ordered at the Bar.

Gen. Burgoyne asked him a great number of questions. The most material were, if he had disapproved his conduct, in any respect, while he acted under his command; to which Sir Guy replied, "I never had any reason." He then asked him about the quantity and species of artillery proper for the expedition to force his way to Albany; and we apprehend the answers proved the propriety of Gen. Burgoyne's taking with him the train that he did from Ticonderoga.

The closest questions were put to Sir Guy by Col. Barre. He was asked, if General Burgoyne did not act under his command? He answered, Yes, while he remained within the boundaries of Canada; but in order to forward his expedition, he had given up the command to him, and ordered the troops destined for the expedition to obey him in every respect.

He was asked, If he did not demand, from the Secretary of State, a reinforcement of 4000 men for the campaign of 1777? He replied, that when Gen. Burgoyne was returning for England in the fall of the year 1776, he was so well satisfied with his conduct in the campaign of that year, that he consulted him confidentially on the necessary preparations for the next; and, amongst other things, desired him to make a memorandum, to demand from the Secretary of State a reinforcement of 4000 men, which was essentially necessary for the operations of the next campaign.

To the question, Did that reinforcement arrive at Quebec that year? he answered, only a small part; and of that small part, a portion came very late in the year.

The examination continued till eleven o'clock, when the Committee rose, and adjourned till Thursday next.

BOSTON, *August* 12.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Brigadier General Lovell, to the Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Esq; President of the Hon. Council of this State, dated Majorbagaduce, July 28.

"The army under my command having arrived in Penobscot River, on the 25th inst. I the same evening attempted to make a lodgment on Majorbagaduce, but the wind springing up very strong, I was obliged to desist, lest the first division might suffer before they could be supported by the second.

"On the 26th, I took possession with the marines, supported by Gen. Wadsworth's division, of an island in the harbour, beat them off, took 4 pieces of artillery and some ammunition. The worthy Major Littlefield, with two men, were drowned by the sinking of a boat by a chance shot from the enemy.

"The 27th, we erected a battery on the island, planted two 18 pounders, one 12 and one howitzer.

"This morning I have made my landing good on the S. W. head of a Peninsula, which is 100 feet high, and almost perpendicular, very thickly covered with bushes and trees. The men ascended the precipice with alacrity, and after a very smart conflict we put them to the rout. They left in the woods a number killed and wounded, and we took a few prisoners---our loss is about 30 killed and wounded. We are within 100 rods of the enemy's main fort, on a commanding piece of ground. I hope soon to have the satisfaction of informing you of the capture of the whole army—You will excuse my not being more particular, as you may judge my situation.

Extract of a letter from Majorbagaduce, August 3.

"Landed our troops under a shower of cannon and musquet balls, some loss on both sides—Never did men behave with so much courage—They jumped ashore, stood three fires from them, then drove them into their fort.—They have hauled up two of their men of war and scuttled them. 'Tis said their force is about 900 Highlanders, besides tories and sailors from their ships. We about 1200, besides sailors, and a fine fort within point blank shot of them, and expect every moment to receive orders to make one more bold attack, which I am confident must prove favourable."

PROVIDENCE, August 12.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Continental sloop Argo, lying in New-London harbour, August 3.

"We arrived here yesterday afternoon from a short cruize, in which we fell in with and took a schooner, prize to the King George privateer, of Newport. Soon after we espied another sail, to which we gave chace and soon came up with; she proved to be the privateer brig King George, Stanton Hazard, commander, of 14 carriage guns and about 30 men, from Rhode-Island, bound on a cruize. We ordered them to strike their colours, which they immediately complied with, and we brought her in here.---The schooner is arrived at Bedford.

TO BE SOLD,

On Friday next, precisely at Seven o'Clock in the Evening, at the Coffee-House,

THREE lots lying on the north side of Market street, between Ninth and Tenth streets in said city, containing in front sixty-six feet, and in depth three hundred and six feet, all contiguous to each other, now in the tenure or occupation of Col. Thomas Proctor, of said city, for the term of three years, to commence from the 25th day of March last.

Also at the same time and place will be sold an old right to locate one thousand acres of land any where in the state of Pennsylvania unappropriated. The title of the whole is indisputable, and the terms will be made known before the sale begins, at the coffee house aforesaid. For farther particulars application may be made to John Reed, at Colonel Proctor's house in Water-street. ¶ *Philadelphia. August* 23, 1779.

Philadelphia, August 21, 1779.

WHEREAS a certain person, who calls himself Doctor JOHN HUNT, made his escape from me out of Brunswick gaol, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, on account of horse-stealing, and since has been in gaol in the city of Philadelphia, there discharged from confinement by a number of villains, associates of his, on the 19th instant. Any person apprehending the said *Hunt*, and securing him in any gaol on the continent of America, and giving me information thereof, shall receive EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD, paid by JOHN VANKIRK, late Sheriff of said county and state. The above fellow goes some times by the name of *John Whitmore*, and *John Campbell*. ¶

August 15, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, in Charles-Town township, Chester county, on the night of the 14th instant, a bright BAY MARE, dark mane and tail, a blaze down her face, inclining a little to one nostril, paces and trots, about 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder I. C. four years old past. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the MARE only, so that she may be had again, TWENTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH CONRAD. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, at the same time with the above, a BAY COLT, three years old past, 14½ hands high, a handsome, well made colt, trots and paces, a sort of a dull star in his forehead. Whoever takes up said thief, and secures him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD, and for the COLT only TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN WILLIAMS. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of REBECCA MANN, late of Warminster township, Bucks county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, and save further trouble; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly adjusted, against the first day of October next, in order for payment, by SAMUEL M'NAIR, JOHN MANN, and SAMUEL MANN, Executors of JOHN MANN, senr. deceased, who was Administrator of the above estate. *August* 21, 1779. ¶

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 25.

SIR, *Paramis, Auguſt 20, 1779.*

I moved from the camp at Ramopogh to Hackenſack New-Bridge; that evening I ſent off Major Lee, who had taken great pains to gain a knowledge of the enemy's ſituation, with about 400 men, in order to ſurprize the garriſon of Powles-Hook, which they effected before daylight the next morning, and brought off about 160 priſoners, which I have ſent on to Philadelphia. The killed and wounded left behind is uncertain, as it was neceſſary for the troops to come off before the day appeared. They are all returned ſafe to camp, with the loſs of not more than four or five, after a march of upwards of 80 miles in leſs than three days. Further particulars you will no doubt receive thro' his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, this I write on my way to camp at Romopogh. And with ſincere regard and eſteem,

I am, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

His Excel. John Jay, Eſq; STIRLING.

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Monday the 24th inſt. being the anniverſary of the nativity of *his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* LOUIS XVI. *by the grace of God, Protector of the Rights of Mankind,* was celebrated in this city with all due decorum, feſtivity and popular joy. At ſun-riſe the flag of the State of Pennſylvania was hoiſted on Liberty-pole at Market-ſtreet wharff, and all the numerous veſſels in the harbour were dreſſed in their reſpective colours; the Thirteen Stripes of the United States were beautifully diſplayed in the port of Philadelphia in honour of *the King of France.* In the forenoon a deputation from CONGRESS waited on his Excellency the Sieur GERARD, to congratulate him on the occaſion in the name of *that reſpectable Body.* At noon, and during the remainder of the day, the elegant ſett of bells in Chriſt-Church ſteeple were rung in full peals, and frequent diſcharges of cannon from the veſſels in the harbour and the city artillery did honour to the day---whilſt the healths of the illuſtrious Monarch and his Royal Conſort were liberally toaſted at the many feſtivals held in this city on the occaſion. The evening concluded with a grand exhibition of fire-works, &c.

If thou haſt ears to hear, hear this *thou tyrant of Britain*; and, whilſt the vulture of diſappointed malice is gnawing at thy heart, be convinced, that Kings themſelves are not above law; that injuſtice and oppreſſion will ſtain even the burniſhed luſtre of a throne, and plant the poiſonous weeds of abhorrence and diſguſt in the faireſt garden of affection---whilſt the favour of heaven and the eſteem of men crown the righteous monarch with days of glory, and bleſs him with nights of peace---Therefore it is that the name of GEORGE is deteſted in *America*, and LOUIS honoured as *Protector of the Rights of Mankind.*

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, dated July 18.

"Soon after General Lincoln's attack on the enemy's lines, and the attack of our gallies, they thought proper to retreat; they paſſed over Wadmelaw and croſſed North Ediſto river to Ediſto iſland; from thence they paſſed over ſome ſmaller iſlands, and it is ſaid part of them are now at Beaufort, and part at Savanna in Georgia. The plunder they have carried off with them is immenſe, but they have failed in the grand object, namely, the taking of Charleſtown, God having once more appeared for us in a remarkable manner, which we ought never to forget. I hope we ſhall never be delivered into their hands. Our little envied town is now rendered ſo ſtrong by forts, redoubts, ditches, lines and breaſt-works, that it appears to human probability that it would be proof againſt almoſt any force that can come before it.

"This rapid manœuvre of the enemy from Georgia to Charleſtown, and from Charleſtown to Georgia again, will probably enrich individuals of their party, but can be of no real ſervice to the King, or cauſe of Britain; for it will in no ſenſe ſtrengthen government, or tend to the ſubjugation of America. It can hardly be ſuppoſed that the people of England will tamely conſent to ſupport ſuch a banditti of robbers, at the expence of ſo much blood and treaſure, merely for the purpoſe of their enriching themſelves with the ſpoils of America, while the revenue of England is only drained thereby. I am perſwaded theſe plunderers never had the pleaſure of ravaging ſo opulent a country before, and the havoc they have made is not to be deſcribed. Great numbers of women and children have been left without a ſecond ſhift of clothes. The furniture which they could not carry off they wantonly broke, burnt and deſtroyed; they have however taken with them ſome thouſands of Negroes, with a great quantity of plate, jewels, and all kinds of treaſure. They give out that they will have Charleſtown yet, but I truſt Omnipotence will ſtill defend us."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cadiz, to his friend at Oratava, Teneriffe, dated July 4, 1779.

"The Britiſh, Spaniſh and French fleets were all at ſea laſt month, the former met in the channel by a Daniſh ſhip; it conſiſted of 32 ſhips of the line and frigates---That of France conſiſted of 35 ſhips of the line, was off the Groyne, from which place they were to be joined by 12 Spaniſh ſail of the line.

"The Spaniſh grand ſquadron ſailed the 22d in the morning from Cadiz---conſiſting, it is ſaid, of 32 ſail of the line and frigates, and ſuppoſed to be gone againſt Gibraltar, where troops were already marching---I now forward you a Spaniſh paper, in which is publiſhed the King's Edict, forbidding, under the penalty of High Treaſon, his ſubjects from trading, correſponding, or having the leaſt intercourſe with thoſe of Great-Britain: likewiſe his Catholic Majeſty's Declaration, ſetting forth his reaſons for commencing hoſtilities with Great-Britain---The ſame paper informs of the taking the Oſterly Eaſt-Indiaman, richly laden, by two French frigates, who carried her into Morlaix."

Extract of a letter dated Head Quarters, Tioga, Auguſt 15th, 1779.

"On the 11th inſtant we arrived at Tioga without damage or oppoſition. I will not attempt a deſcription of the country between this and Wyoming, leſt you ſhould ſuppoſe it impoſſible for an army to move with ſuch rapidity through it. Every difficulty that mountains, ſwamps and defiles could throw in our way we encountered; and notwithſtanding the many dangerous ſituations we were placed in, not an Indian preſented himſelf to our view.

"On our way up Colonel Proctor, who commanded the fleet of batteaux, landed a few men and burnt a town called New Kittanning, about fifteen miles below this. On a rock before the town the Indians had painted a face, one half red and the other black, emblematical of their dark and bloody method of proſecuting war.

"On the night of the 12th inſt. the whole army moved from this place to Chemung, in order to ſurprize a number of Indians that lay there: About day break we arrived, but they having previous intelligence of our march evacuated the town, and retired to a heighth ſeveral miles back. The town was ſet on fire, and the light infantry ordered to move forward. Some diſtance from the town the Indians fired on them, fifteen fell, ſix killed and nine wounded, among the latter Captain Carbury and Adjutant Huſton of the 11th Penſylvania regiment. Our men, without being the leaſt ſtaggered, returned the fire, and inſtantly charged them with fixed bayonets. General Hand led on the charge with that intrepid firmneſs which never fails of ſucceſs. The Indians, not willing to wait the approach of our bayonets, fled with precipitation. What loſs they ſuſtained we have not been able to aſcertain. I believe it very trifling.

"A party was ſent over the Cayuga branch to cut down a large field of corn oppoſite to Chemung. A few Indians having crept up near the field fired upon them, killed one man and wounded five, ſo that our whole loſs amounted to ſeven killed and fourteen wounded.

"After we had completed the deſtruction of the corn, the army retired immediately back to Tioga. Perhaps a greater and more difficult march never was performed; in 24 hours we marched at leaſt 40 miles through a wild and mountainous country. During the whole of this time General Sullivan, with the moſt unwearied diligence, attended to every part of his army, practiſing every ſtratagem of war to effect a compleat ſurprize, and would in all probability have ſucceeded, had not the diſtance been ſo great. Notwithſtanding the General's ill ſtate of health, he has in every inſtance exerted himſelf in a moſt ſurpriſing manner, and plainly ſhewn that nothing but his induſtry could have put this army ſo ſoon in motion. What we are to expect from his activity and enterprize ſome future time muſt unfold."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Auguſt 12, 1779.

"Alarm guns have been firing here all this morning. A fleet in our bay coming in, we know not yet whether it is an Engliſh fleet, or our fleet returning from Penobſcot with ſucceſs or miſcarriage, or whether it is a fleet of Jamaica ſhips, which, we have reports, by a veſſel from ſea, that ſhe met a ſhip from Jamaica, called the London, the Prize-Maſter of which deſired him, in caſe he got into port before him, that he would inform the Navy-Board, the Providence, Queen of France and Ranger, Continental frigates, had fallen in with a fleet of Jamaica-men, had taken and manned three, and was then in the midſt of 40 or 50 ſail, picking and chuſing."

Extract of another letter from Boſton, dated Aug. 12, 1779.

"Captain Manly has taken a new frigate, private property, built in Nova-Scotia, was going from Halifax to New-York for her complement of men and guns. She had 14 guns on board, and was proceeding to York for 18 more. It is ſaid ſhe had only 12 men before the maſt. She has arrived at Newbury Port.

"The ſhips Providence, Ranger, and Queen of France, have fallen in with 60 ſail of Weſt-India men, and taken a number; two have been ſpoken with."

In COMMITTEE, Auguſt 19, 1779.

THE Committee appointed to form an addreſs for the citizens plan, and to prepare books for the ſubſcribers, Reported

That proper meaſures had been taken to have a competent number of books prepared immediately, and ruled in proper columns: That they had alſo prepared an addreſs to be a frontiſpiece to each book. The addreſs, and the names of the gentlemen appointed by this Committee for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions, to be publiſhed in every news-paper in this city.

That the gentlemen above-mentioned be alſo notified in writing, ſigned by the Chairman, of their appointment, and to be particularly deſired to fix their time of meeting in each ward, in order to determine on their plan of executing ſaid powers.

The Addreſs was in the following words, viz.

We, the ſubſcribers, being deeply affected, and feeling in common with our fellow citizens the many and great inconveniences which our country labours under, from the preſent depreciation of the Continental currency, and fully perſuaded that the ſame will continue, until ſuch time as a ſufficient quantity of money can be collected to defray the current expences, and thereby enable Congreſs to put a ſtop to the emiſſions, Do, of our own free will and accord, being moved thereto by principles of affection and attachment to our country, ſubſcribe and promiſe to pay the following ſums on the following terms and conditions, that is to ſay—

Firſt, That we ſhall not be called upon for any Continental tax, until ſuch time as the amount of our Continental taxes ſhall be equal to the ſum we ſhall ſubſcribe and pay in.

Secondly, That if at the expiration of three years the amount of our Continental taxes during that time ſhall be leſs than the ſums we ſhall ſubſcribe and pay in, the balance to be paid to us within the ſpace of ſix months from that time, or bear intereſt at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum until it ſhall be paid, or go on until our future Continental taxes wall be equal therato.

Thirdly, That as ſoon as a law ſhall be paſſed by the Aſſembly of this State to inſure to us the above exemptions as a ſecurity for our depoſit, we will pay one third of the whole ſum which each of us ſhall ſubſcribe, into the hands of perſons to be appointed by the Government of this State, and the remainder at two equal half yearly payments.

Fourthly, That in caſe of death during the time of our ſubſcription, our eſtates reſpectively to have credit for the ſum we ſhall ſubſcribe and pay in: And in caſe of the death of a ſubſcriber leaving no taxable eſtate, his ſubſcription ſhall be credited according to his will: And in caſe there ſhall be no direction herein by will, the ſame ſhall be credited to his next of kin.

Fifthly, That the yearly legal aſſeſſment ſhall go on in the ſame manner as if no ſubſcription had been entered into, but the aſſeſſment not be levied; and that yearly or half yearly notice ſhall be given to each ſubſcriber of the quantity of money he or ſhe ſhall be aſſeſſed, and the time when his or her ſubſcription ſhall be run out. Government to provide means for conveying this information to each county in the State. And thus wiſhing peace and proſperity to our country, we do ſubſcribe as under———

Reſolved, That the ſaid addreſs be, and hereby is, approved of, together with the reſt of ſaid report.

Reſolved, That the ſaid addreſs and report, together with the names of the perſons appointed to ſolicit the ſubſcriptions, be printed.

J. INGERSOLL, *Secretary.*

The following is the liſt of the names above referred to:

Northern Liberties. It was determined there ſhould be eight for this ward. The gentlemen choſen were, Col. Rice, Henry Naglee, Thomas Britton, Benjamin Eyre, Emanuel Eyre, Colonel Joſeph Cowperthwaite, William Maſters, and Elias Lewis Streikle.

Mulberry Ward. Jacob Schriner, Philip Bœhm, William Ruſh, Capt. James Craig, David Shaffer, jun. Major Ker, Andrew Burkhart, and William Colliday.

Upper Delaware. Andrew Hodge and William Milner.

High-ſtreet Ward. William Ball, William Hollingſhead, Thomas Francis, Stephen Collins.

Lower Delaware Ward. Blair M'Clenaghan, Andrew Caldwell, Matthew Irwin, Samuel Howell.

North Ward. Benjamin Harbeſon, Jacob Barge, Peter Dehaven, John Wilcox, Lambert Willmore, Samuel Wetherill.

Cheſtnut Ward. Richard Humphreys, John Stille, John Shields.

Middle Ward. Benjamin Randolph, John Steinmetz, General Wilkinſon, Robert Tuckniſs, William Falkner, Francis Lee.

South Ward. Sharp Delaney, Andrew Tybout, Iſaac Gray.

Walnut Ward. Samuel Caldwell, Doctor Duffield.

Dock Ward. James Hunter, Thomas Lieper, Thomas Fitzſimmons, John Hazlewood, Preſly Blackiſton, William Turnbull.

Southwark. William Cliffton, Capt. Orde, Col. Robert Alliſon, Joſeph Marſh, William Falkner.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Joſeph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawſon, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joſhua Proctor, late of the county of Cheſter, having been by due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, That the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawſon, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joſhua Proctor, conſiſting of the following tracts of Land, viz. Joſeph Galloway's, No. 1, Two hundred and ten acres of marſh on Hog-Iſland. No. 2, Two hundred and twelve acres of marſh on Tinicum-Iſland, all of the beſt quality. Nathaniel Vernon's, Two hundred and forty-four acres and buildings; a good conveniency for erecting a mill on Ridley Creek on ſaid plantation. Gideon Vernon's, No. 1, Sixty-three acres and buildings. No. 2, Fifty acres and buildings, lying about one hundred perches from the other. The whole of theſe three plantations are adjoining each other, about three and a half miles from the Borough of Cheſter. David Dawſon's, Four hundred and fifty acres in two plantations, and good buildings in Weſt-Caln, ſubject to a widow's thirds. Richard Swanwick's, Three hundred acres, buildings and ſaw-mill in ditto, lying near Coneſtogo road, about 43 miles from Philadelphia. William Maddock's, Eighty acres and buildings in Aſton, four miles from Cheſter. Alexander Bartram's, Ninety acres in Haverford, known by the name of the Fox Chace, ſeven miles from Philadelphia. Curtis Lewis's, No. 1, One hundred and forty-four acres and buildings. No. 2, Two hundred and nine acres and ditto. No. 3, Fifty acres and ditto in Eaſt-Caln, lying on Coneſtogo road near the Ship tavern. Philip Marchinton's, Four hundred acres and buildings in Weſt-Bradford. And Joſhua Proctor's, Eighty acres and buildings in New-Garden. The above plantations are well wooded and watered. All which will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Saturday, the fourth day of September next, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter. The ſales to continue from day to day until the whole is diſpoſed of, Sundays excepted.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit. One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the Agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Galloway, Nathaniel Vernon, Gideon Vernon, David Dawſon, Richard Swanwick, William Maddock, Alexander Bartram, Curtis Lewis, Philip Marchinton, and Joſhua Proctor, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

THOMAS LEVIS,)
Auguſt 1. JOHN HANNUM,) Agents.

TO be ſold at private ſale, by the ſubſcriber, The valuable MERCHANT-MILLS and SAW-MILLS, ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Bradford, in the county of Cheſter, within 28 miles of Philadelphia, 13 of Marcus-Hook, and 14 of Wilmington; formerly known by Jones's Mills; with two pair of ſtones, one whereof French burs, of the beſt quality, the other Cologne, with good bolting cloths, which go by water; the mills are newly repaired and in good order; there is plenty of water in the drieſt ſeaſons, little expence of keeping the dam in repair, it is turned by the main body of Brandywine Creek; the mill-houſe is built of ſtone, about 38 feet ſquare, likewiſe a good dwelling-houſe, part frame and part ſtone, a good frame barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, with about 30 acres of good land, about nine acres whereof is good watered meadow, and as much more may be made with a very little expence; likewiſe a good bearing orchard of the beſt fruit; it is pleaſantly ſituated in a healthy part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber living at the mills.

Auguſt 14, 1779. † BENJAMIN POWEL.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living at old Miller's mill, in Bucks county, A DUNN MARE, with a white mane and tail, 13 years old, branded I. S. on her buttock, and a blaze in her forehead. Whoever takes up the ſaid MARE, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or to EDWARD UPDEGRAVE, in Philadelphia county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JACOB CLEMMINGS. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and now SELLING at BELL's *BOOK-STORE, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

A NARRATIVE of Colonel ETHAN ALLEN'S CAPTIVITY, from the Time of his being taken by the Britiſh, near Montreal, on the 25th Day of September, in the Year 1775, to the Time of his Exchange, on the 6th Day of May, 1778: Containing, his VOYAGES and TRAVELS, with the moſt remarkable Occurrences reſpecting himſelf, and many other Continental Priſoners of different Ranks and Characters, which fell under his Obſervation in the Courſe of the ſame; particularly the Deſtruction of the Priſoners at New-York, by General Sir William Howe, in the Years 1776 and 1777. Interſperſed with ſome POLITICAL OBSERVATIONS. Written by himſelf, and now publiſhed for the information of the Curious in all Nations.---*Price Ten Paper Dollars.*

When God from Chaos gave this World TO BE,
Man then be form'd, and form'd him TO BE FREE.
American Independence, a Poem. FRENEAU.

N. B. DILWORTH's SPELLING-BOOKS by the Dozen, Groſs, five Hundred, or one Thouſand, are now ſelling by *Robert Bell*, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Said *Bell* alſo ſells, LITERATURE in all Arts, Sciences and Languages, to thoſe Sentimentaliſts, who are ſo truly ſcientific, as to be perſuaded in their own Minds that the Enjoyment of Books is ſuperior to any Pleaſure ariſing from the Contemplation of Gold, Silver, or Paper Dollars. ¶

Advertiſements omitted this week will be in our next.

Lancaster, August 14, 1779.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 20th June last, a Negroe man named DAN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, something pitted with the small-pox; his dress when he went off is uncertain, as he took sundry clothes with him, amongst which are, two coats, a light soggathy, and a brown with yellow buttons, three jackets, light blue, brown, and striped linen, a pair of new buckskin breeches, several pair of old striped and 2 pair of tow trowsers, 3 pair of stockings, 3 good shirts, and a round hat. Said Negroe is this country born, and talks the English and German languages, is fond of playing the fiddle, is naturally left-handed, and what is very remarkable, he bows with his left hand when performing on the violin; he can work a little at the saddler's trade, is a shrewd cunning fellow, and will if possible procure a pass, probably change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any gaol, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

WHEREAS the estates of Andrew Allen, Jonn Young, William Thomas, Joshua Thomas, Samuel Custard, and John Holder, jun. late of the county of Northampton, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, we, the Agents for said county, do hereby give NOTICE, that the estates of the said Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joshua Thomas, Samuel Custard, and John Holder, junior, consisting of the following, Andrew Allen's, 203 acres and 177 and 3-qrs. ditto, being two lots of an 1800 acre tract on Monakesy creek, about five miles from Bethlehem; three plantations, containing about 223 acres each, on a branch of said creek. John Young's, the one half of an undivided tract on said creek, containing 416 acres; the one half of ditto on Bushkill creek, about three miles from Easton. William Thomas's, a plantation in Penn's township, containing about 300 acres, a large stone house, and log barn, &c. thereon; another plantation in said township, containing 150 acres, log house and barn thereon; three other tracts in said township, containing about 200 acres each. Joshua Thomas's, a plantation in said township, containing about 300 acres, log house and barn thereon. Samuel Custard's, a plantation, containing 150 acres, log house and barn thereon. John Holder's, a tract of land in said township, containing about 200 acres. All which will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Court-house, at Easton, on the 23d day of September next; the sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

The terms of Sale will be according to Law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth part of the purchase money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by Law directed.

And we, the Agents, do also, pursuant to Law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or either of them, and creditors of the said Andrew Allen, John Young, William Thomas, Joshua Thomas, Samuel Custard, and John Holder, junior, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by Law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

¶ STEPHEN BALLIET,)
August 10, 1779. WILLIAM M'NAIR,) Agents, &c.

Pottsgrove, August 9, 1779.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

IN your Gazette of the 4th instant, I find an Advertisement signed by *Deterick Mattey* and *Adam Clackner*, wherein they deny that ever they said that I sold Continental salt, but that I sold salt out of the Continental store is what they have said and can testify. I cannot think that any man of my acquaintance will believe any such report, but as their assertion must, to a stranger, convey the idea of my having injured the public by the sale of such salt; I do now absolutely deny that ever I sold any salt out of the Continental store, or any person by my order.

As I am confident those with whom I have had dealings, will not believe that (if in my power) I would designedly wrong either an individual or the public; but lest strangers should give credit to such wicked insinuations and reports, I must ask it as a favour of them, not to be hasty in condemning either party, and they may expect in a little time to hear of those men having fallen into the pit, which they have been secretly digging for me.

¶ ROBERT DILL, A. C. of I.

WAS taken up last Thursday, at General Mifflin's place, at the Falls of Schuylkill, a BAY MARE COLT, about two years old, about twelve hands high, a natural pacer. The owner applying at the said place to *Henry Crekaermire*, and proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again. ¶

Darby, August 17, 1779.

ALL persons having just demands against the estate of JOSHUA ASH, late of Darby, deceased, are requested to bring them in, that they may be paid; and those that are indebted to said estate are desired immediately to pay the same, to

ALICE ASH, Administratrix,
JOSHUA ASH or CALEB ASH, Administrators.

Those concerned are desired to attend at the house of ALICE ASH, on the 31st day of *August* inst. with their accounts in readiness, to prevent further trouble. ¶

An Office for the Sale of Real Estates, is now opened and kept by the Subscribers in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the City of Philadelphia, where PETER THOMSON carries on the CONVEYANCING BUSINESS in all its Branches.

ANY person having real estates to dispose of is desired to give a true description thereof, and purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information by applying to them at the Office aforesaid, or at the Coffee-house twice a day at the usual hours. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured that they will procure them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise.

PETER THOMSON will carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect, upon application.

PETER THOMSON,
¶ RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have several houses and lots in the city of Philadelphia, and a number of improved and unimproved tracts of land in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, to dispose of.

Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, June 12, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 14½ high, with a star in his forehead, and two white snips, one between his nostrils, and the other between that and the star, and his right hind leg is white half way up to his ham. Likewise a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, with a star in her forehead, and a little white on both her hind feet. Those horses are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by MICHAEL AUBLE. ¶

Mr. ADAMS, *Harford County, July 18, 1779.*

IT is matter of surprise to me, and indeed to every other person, who is acquainted with the difference subsisting between us, that you persevere in claiming any right to me, as your *apprentice*. In my reply to your former *advertisement*, I advanced reasons, which not only myself, but every disinterested person acquainted with the affair, thought sufficient to justify me in not returning.---It is not without considerable reluctance, that I now advance a few more; which your last performance obliges me to do.---Not repeating again, your telling me *to go and do for myself*, after assisting you and your family out of the reach of the *British savages, &c.* which I reasonably concluded to be a sufficient discharge, you must certainly believe I could not again think of returning to you, *to encounter with difficulties, which indeed were distressing*. The *difficulties* I mean, were not a close attendance to business; this I knew was both my duty and interest; but, indeed Sir, *a want of the necessaries of life, to strengthen me to discharge my duty*.---Here you say I "*transgress by incontestible evidence.*" But, Sir, I must beg leave to tell you, I speak the truth and lie not, and can support it by evidence as incontestible as yours.---A certain person, who resided in your house as a boarder, can tell you, how frequently they arose from table unsatisfied, in order to leave some fragments for me.---Perhaps you might not have known this; and I assure you, my natural disposition was such, that I was indeed ashamed to make my complaint either to you, or to authority, for a redress; and therefore concluded to exercise *patience*, hoping that *Providence* would order a way of deliverance for me; and is it not evident that a way was provided both *safe* and *honourable*, I having your *sanction* for my departure. To very little purpose indeed, is your proposing a reward of 100 *dollars* to any who will convey me to you, or to *New-Castle*; would it not answer your end to secure me in *Harford?* No, by no means; here you may depend I shall meet with *friends,---friends*, who will espouse the cause of your much injured,

SAMUEL CUMINGS.

Mr. James Adams, Printer, in Wilmington. ¶

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

THE noted TAVERN, on Lancaster road, known by the name of *The Spread Eagle*, with ninety acres of land, twelve or fourteen whereof watered meadow, two large orchards, one of them grafted fruit, about six or seven years planted; the upland lately limed; with a tan-yard thereon, the bark and mill-house stone, lately built. For the particulars of sale, apply to JACOB HINKLE, living on the premises. ¶

Philadelphia, July 27, 1779.

ALL persons in the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, that have received Continental Hides, either in exchange or to be tanned, for which they have not settled with the subscriber, or some other person acting immediately under his direction, are once more requested to call upon him, at his office, in Philadelphia, where he will attend during the month of August next, to adjust and finally settle all accounts in his department.

As he has resigned his office of Commissary General of Hides, they cannot expect any other advertisement from him.

GEORGE EWING,
¶ Commissary-General of Hides.

OCTORARA, *July 10, 1779.*

WHEREAS the subscriber did, on the 16th day of June last, give his Note of Hand unto THOMAS DORSEY, late of Strasburgh Village, for *Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds*, payable in two weeks from the date.---It being in consideration for a Horse purchased of said Dorsey, which he sold without fault; but it was afterwards perceived that he was entirely blind in one eye and had been so for some time before sold. These are therefore to forewarn all persons whatever taking any assignment on said Note, as I am determined to defend myself against the payment thereof, by a due course of law.

¶ JAMES PORTER.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1779.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the State-house in Philadelphia, from the ninth day of August next until the first day of September, in order to settle the Public Accounts, of which Officers and others having Accounts depending with this Common-wealth are requested to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper vouchers and accounts.

JOHN LACEY, jun.
J. GARDNER,
DANIEL HEESTER, jun.
SAMUEL DALE.

N. B. The Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants are requested to be punctual in sending to the Committee certificates under their hands and seals, with the proper vouchers of the several sums of money by them advanced to the recruiting officers. 3 w.

Potts-Town, August 2, 1779.

WHEREAS Robert Dill, A. C. I. has set up a public advertisement in this town, accusing us of propagating and spreading a report of his having sold Continental Salt out of the store: This is therefore to acquaint him and the public, that we never said he sold *Continental Salt*, but that he, the said Dill, sold salt out of the *Continental Store*, is what we said and can testify. ¶ DETERICK MATTEY, ADAM CLACKNER.

FOR SALE,

LYING on both sides of *Licking Run*, in the county of *Fauquier*, 30 miles from *Fredericksburg*, and about 26 from *Dumfries*, a tract of land containing 2360 acres, of which, by computation, between 3 and 400 are low grounds. There are 160,000 corn, and as many tobacco hills now in crop, besides fields of small grain and for pasture, so that twenty hands may be put on the plantations to advantage; 25 acres of the low grounds are in timothy and clover. This land is well adapted to all kinds of crops which the climate will admit of. There are five good tobacco houses, and one indifferent one, a dwelling-house with four rooms, an overseer's house, negroe quarters, near 80,000 bricks burnt, and a considerable quantity of timber in place for carrying on a tolerable large building. The land will be shewn by Mr. WILLIAM MORGAN, living on the premises, and terms known of HUGH NELSON.

York, Virginia, July 20, 1779. ¶

August 1, 1779.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, out of the house of BARNABY OWING, living on Haddonfield road, three miles from Cooper's ferry, one Silver Table-Spoon, marked S. P. A. one Pap-Spoon, marked W. S. five Tea-Spoons, marked S. P. A. 4 marked S. P. Any person apprehending the thief and spoons, so that the owner may have them again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Spoons only, paid by BARNABY OWEN.

*** It is requested that Silversmiths or others will stop the said Spoons, if offered for sale. ¶

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS GOUCHER,

Scythe and Sickle-maker, at the sign of the Scythe and Sickle, in Market-street, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia,

GRASS and Cradling SCYTHES and SICKLES, warranted or unwarranted good, by wholesale and retail.

T. b. c. 6 w.

WAR-OFFICE, July 26, 1779.

WHEREAS the Board have received information from Colonel Bland, commanding at the Convention Barracks, near Charlotteville in Virginia, that considerable desertions have taken place among the troops of the Convention, many of whom leave the post with an intent to rejoin the enemy: All officers in the service of the United States are therefore directed to be vigilant in detecting and apprehending deserters from those troops. The civil officers in the respective States where such deserters may be found, are earnestly requested to give their assistance in securing them; and the well affected inhabitants will do essential service to their country, by taking into custody all British deserters travelling from the southward, and delivering them to the next Commissary of Prisoners, or committing them to the nearest gaol. A practice of administering the States oath of allegiance to deserters from the convention troops, and then supplying them with passes, has heretofore been too prevalent, and productive of very pernicious consequences, by affording them a safe and easy method of escaping to places in the possession of the British army. Those magistrates and other officers of justice, who have been induced to receive such oaths, and grant passes in consequence thereof, are earnestly called upon to discontinue a practice so injurious to the States: And as those passes have been obtained merely with a design to facilitate their escape to the enemy, the soldiers possessed of them are notwithstanding to be secured, and treated as deserters. They are generally clad in short coarse linen coats or coatees, and linen overalls; and carry their regimental coats in knapsacks.

The troops under the convention of Saratoga consist of the 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 47th and 62d regiments, a detachment of the 33d regiment, Lord Balcarriss's corps and royal artillery, British; and of the Brunswick dragoons, regiments of Reidesel, Barner, Rhetz, Specht, Hesse Hanau, Hessian artillery and battalion of grenadiers, German. The regiments and corps are particularized, as the numbers and devices on the buttons of many of their uniforms may tend to discover the desertion of the owners.

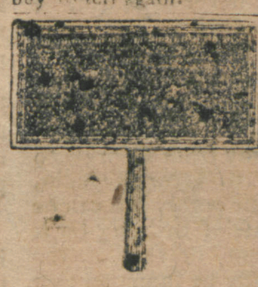
By order of the Board,
P. SCULL, Secretary.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, on the 13th day of July, a Dutch SERVANT MAID, named *Carolina Bofinger*, alias *Lania*, about 30 years of age, she has lost one of her eyes, and has a thin spare visage, with black hair, a middle sized woman, and talks bad English; had on and took with her 5 short gowns, 2 calico, 1 linen, 1 worsted stripe, 1 linen stripe, 3 linsey petticoats, 2 white aprons. She was imported some years ago, and purchased by Peter Miller, living in Northampton, and sold to John Hist, sold again to George Snider, and sold again to John Garat, and purchased by the subscriber. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ARTHUR BROADES.

JOHN DIAMOND, ROPE-MAKER, in Market-street, above Sixth-street, the house formerly occupied by Thomas Tisdell, Rope-maker, deceased, makes and sells, wholesale and retail, viz. Sewing, whipping, seine and blocking TWINE; log, deep-sea, and hand lead lines; fishing lines of all sorts; bedcord, sacking-bottom lines, leading lines, jack lines, plow-traces, halters, &c. Considerable allowance made to those who buy to sell again. ¶ 2 *M.*



WOOL CARDS,

Esteemed equal to English Cards,
MADE and SOLD, by Wholesale or Retail, by

Nathan & David Sellers,

In Sixth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

Who have for sale IRON WIRE of various Sizes, suitable for Hooks and Eyes, Hair-pins, Binding-wire, Knitting-needles, &c. &c. Considerable Allowance is made to those who purchase Cards by Wholesale.

PAPER-MOLDS

Of all Kinds, and other Wire-work suitable for Paper-makers, Millers &c. made in the neatest and best Manner by the said NATHAN SELLERS.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, pleasantly situated between the Branches of Elk, on the great road leading from Nottingham Brick Meeting house to Christiana Bridge, six miles from the former and eleven from the latter; containing 327 acres, one half whereof is cleared and under good fence, the other half exceedingly well timbered; there is upwards of ten acres of meadow under grass chiefly watered, and thirty more at small expence may be made; there is on the premises a dwelling-house, a large double barn, stables, &c. also near ten acres of exceeding good meadow, under timothy grass, within 2 miles of the above plantation. The title is indisputable. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, JOHN LAWSON. ¶

Moyamensing Township. August 9, 1779.

BROKE out of the pasture land, on the plantation late of Andrew Hannes, deceased, near Philadelphia city, on or about the 14th of July last, a black MARE, about 7 years old, about 13 hands high, both hind feet and the off fore foot white, a star in her forehead, cut tail, natural trotter. Whoever takes up the said mare, and brings her to JOHN WRIGHT, now living on the said plantation, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward.---At the same time broke out of the said pasture, a bay HORSE, belonging to a French gentleman, lately resident in Philadelphia, but the said John Wright not knowing the marks of the horse cannot describe them; the owner of the said horse is requested to send a particular description of him, and it shall be advertised by JOHN WRIGHT. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Brunswick Township, Berks County, on the 24th of May last, an Irish servant lad, named BLENY COCHRAN, about 14 or 15 years of age, of a small stature, and has black hair. Had on a pair of tow linen trowsers and shirt, and a new wool hat. Whoever takes up the said lad, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive *Thirty Dollars* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SHAFER. ¶

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, the 23d of July last, a light bay HORSE, 14 hands high, 3 years old, a star in his forehead, a black mane and short switch tail, shod before, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ JOHN LUGER, Butcher.

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